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DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1985

JUNE 29 (legislative day, JUNE 25), 1984.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. WEICKER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2836]

The Committee on Appropriations reports to the Senate (S. 2836) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1985, and for other purposes, and presents herewith an explanation of the contents of the bill.

Amount of current year new budget authority

Total bill as reported to Senate	$94,321,426,000
Amount of comparable appropriations, 1984	97,225,533,000
Budget estimates, 1985	88,529,490,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the comparable appropriations for 1984	−2,904,107,000
Over the Presidential estimates for 1985	+5,791,936,000

S183-7

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Summary of Budget Estimates and Committee Recommendations

This report reflects all the budget requests submitted by the President prior to subcommittee action, including proposals for later transmittal appearing in the appendix to the President's budget which have not yet been formally transmitted. In most instances, the program structure proposed by the administration has been adjusted to reflect current law instead of legislative recommendations which have not been enacted. The amounts reflected as fiscal year 1984 appropriations in this report do not include the President's requests for supplementals that have not yet been considered by Congress. Thus, supplementals requested to cover the cost of mandatory pay raise costs are not included in the fiscal year 1984 totals. Also excluded are pending program supplemental requests for the Health Care Financing Administration and the Family Social Services appropriations. However, the Committee has included amounts agreed to by the conferees on House Joint Resolution 492, for summer youth jobs. The Committee has deferred, without prejudice, action on a number of accounts for which the authorizing legislation is required to be enacted by September 30, 1984, and such legislation has not yet been considered and passed by the Senate. In some instances, however, the Committee has recommended appropriations for programs although action on pending authorizations has not been completed. This has been done where, as in the case of the health care block grants, deferring action until a later date would reduce the level of service provided or the numbers of persons served to an undesirable level or is not likely to affect the Committee recommendation for funding and level funding, under a continuing resolution. The Committee does wish to register its concern that a number of programs, particularly within the Department of Health and Human Services, are without current authorizations. The Committee remains hopeful that these actions will be completed and, at such time, the funding levels can be modified to the extent practicable, to reflect this.

The Committee recognizes the uncertainty of enactment of the Compacts of Free Association entered into by the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and the United States. Until such time as the compacts are approved by Congress, any funds available under this bill for programs in Micronesia and the Marshall Islands shall continue to be available.

For the departments and agencies funded under the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, the Committee recommends total current year new budget authority of $94,321,426,000 for fiscal year 1985, a decrease of $2,904,107,000 from fiscal year 1984 and an increase of $5,791,936,000 from the budget request. Of the total funds provided, $31,538,000,-

000 is for discretionary accounts subject to the Senate-passed budget resolution ceiling and $62,783,426,000 is for so-called mandatory appropriations. Excluded from these totals are deferred items, for which $654,894,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1984, and for which $437,247,000 was requested in the President's budget.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

As reported by the Committee, the primary objective of the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1985 has been to preserve the level of service provided by those programs that address the pressing needs of the less fortunate in our society. Thus, the recommendation of the Committee for direct assistance programs reflects the fiscal year 1984 appropriated level, adjusted for inflation. Examples of this include the community health, primary care, and alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grants; low-income home energy assistance; and Job Corps programs.

The Committee is also concerned by reports that the numbers of Americans living in poverty continue to increase, rising from 11.4 percent of our population in 1978 to 15 percent in 1982, with nearly 40 percent of those affected being children. In addition, the Committee recognizes that as the numbers of our aged citizens increase and live longer, their needs and the ability of our society to meet these needs is an issue of vital importance. For these reasons, the recommendations of the Committee enhance appropriations provided for a number of programs serving the unique needs of these two populations. Among the programs addressing the needs of our children and youth, the Committee recommends increases for Head Start; chapter I compensatory education for the disadvantaged; education for the handicapped; and a number of other elementary and secondary education programs. Increases are also recommended for most student financial assistance programs and the appropriations recommended will provide for creating 100,000 more summer jobs for youth than was proposed in the budget. A special concern of the Comittee's has been the incidence of infant mortality and low birthweight babies in this Nation, particularly among the urban and rural poor. The Committee has recommended an increase of 20 percent in the appropriation for maternal and child health care programs and increases in the budget of the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development for expanded research and the establishment of a research center for the study of this problem.

As the needs of our aged citizens are multifaceted, the Committee recommendations focus on concerns in a number of areas. First, the Committee recommends an increase in appropriations for health training in order to assist and encourage an increase in the number of experts trained to meet the health care delivery needs of older people. Second, the Committee has provided substantial increases across-the-board for research on the illnesses affecting this population. These funds, also provide for the establishment of five new research centers

on Alzheimer's disease under the National Institute on Aging and one new center on the mental health needs of the elderly under the National Institute of Mental Health. Other recommendations for increases are provided for the Older Americans Act programs and those programs in the ACTION agency in which older citizens have so actively participated. With respect to these latter programs, the Committee recommendation includes increases for stipends for Foster Grandparents and the Senior Companions and adds funds to expand the Retired Senior Volunteer Program and to initiate the new in-home health care program under the Senior Companions Program.

Finally, the Committee recommends increases in one particular area in which the leadership of the Federal Government cannot be replaced by the private sector and from which the American people and, indeed, all people have benefited. This, specifically, is our national effort in biomedical research. Proven to be cost effective, the investment recommended in appropriated funds is less than 2 percent of what will be spent this year in direct health care costs. Yet, this investment has been demonstrated to yield 13 times its initial cost in savings down the road. The Committee believes that the Nation can ill afford to ignore the significant financial and emotional burdens imposed by disease and disability and that the appropriations recommended constitute a modest effort to address growing budget commitments to health care costs. The increases recommended for biomedical research will provide a stable base for basic research and allow clinical trials necessary to test these efforts. In addition, the recommendations are designed to encourage and supply an adequate pool of trainees for future efforts, an essential element of any long-term initiative.

Highlights by Agency

For the *Department of Labor*, Federal funds of $6,351,379,000 are recommended, compared to $16,073,148,000 for fiscal year 1984. The fiscal 1984 amount includes $2,793,810,000 for one-time forward funding for job training activities, as well as $7,109,000,000 for unemployment trust fund advances that are sufficient to meet fiscal 1985 requirements as well.

For job training programs, the recommendations add $145,321,000 over 1984 levels, primarily for the Job Corps and summer youth employment and training.

Trade adjustment assistance activities are maintained at their current level of $29,700,000.

An increase of $17,700,000 is included for the Community Service for Older Americans program, providing a total of $335,000,000, the full amount authorized by Senate-passed legislation.

For the *Department of Health and Human Services*, the Committee recommends $69,977,704,000 in fiscal year 1985 new budget authority, an increase of $4,887,160,000 over fiscal 1984. These amounts exclude items not considered by the Committee (refugees, health planning, developmental disabilities) for which $654,894,000 is currently available.

Increases for major entitlement programs include $700,512,000 for medicaid, $1,060,076,000 for supplemental security income, $305,925,000 for aid to families with dependent children, and $2,190,000,000 for payments to health care trust funds.

For maternal and child health, a $79,000,000 increase is recommended over the fiscal 1984 enacted appropriation for a total of $478,000,000.

Community health centers are provided $360,000,000, an increase of $23,000,000 over the current level.

For health professions activities, including nurse training, there is an increase of $41,045,000, for a total fiscal 1985 recommendation of $247,200,000.

Disease control activities are funded at $402,730,000, an increase of $28,226,000 over the current level, including increases in the State prevention block grant, immunization, occupational safety and health research, and epidemic services.

The Committee recommends $5,163,597,000 for the National Institutes of Health, which is $597,144,000 over the budget request. This amount will restore full costs to research projects, research centers and management of intramural programs and facilities, and includes funds to restore most of the recommended reduction in positions. In addition, the appropriated amount provides for an increase in the number of new and competing research grants, taking a significant step toward stabilizing the granting process.

For alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health, a total of $933,857,000 is recommended, including $490,000,000 for the block grant. This represents a net increase of $87,651,000 over fiscal year 1984 for all items.

For administration of social security programs a trust fund increase of $66,000,000 over the budget is recommended to restore proposed staffing cutbacks.

The recommendation of $2,140,000,000 for the low-income home energy assistance program is $65,000,000 above the fiscal 1984 appropriation, reflecting higher fuel costs.

The $1,075,059,000 Head Start recommendation is at the level authorized by Senate-reported legislation; this is an increase of $79,309,000 over the 1984 enacted appropriation.

For child abuse prevention, $30,000,000 is included for State grants and discretionary activities, reflecting levels of Senate-reported authorizing legislation.

Administration on Aging programs are funded at $701,600,000, an increase of $27,374,000 over fiscal year 1984; direct service activities, such as nutritious meals for the elderly, are at the full level permitted by Senate-passed authorizing legislation.

A total of $217,823,000 is recommended for child welfare activities, $37,088,000 over the enacted 1984 level. The work incentive program is maintained at its current level of $270,760,000.

Community service block grant appropriations, for an array of antipoverty services, are increased to $382,572,000, which is $30,272,000 above the 1984 level.

For the *Department of Education*, a total of $17,199,654,000 is recommended. This represents an increase of $1,896,615,000 over the fiscal 1984 level for all education programs (mandatory and nonmandatory), of which approximately $950,000,000 is for discretionary programs.

An increase of $216,620,000 is included for compensatory education programs, to serve an additional 300,000 students.

An additional $49,345,000 is included for the chapter 2 State education block grant.

An amount of $81,000,000 has been added for education for the handicapped programs, and an additional $132,000,000 is included for rehabilitation programs.

There is an increase for student financial assistance of $504,000,000, including an increase in the maximum Pell grant award from $1,900 to $2,000.

For higher education programs, there is an increase included of $40,349,000 over the 1984 level. This amounts to $197,144,000 more than the budget request.

For library programs, an increase of $63,000,000 over the fiscal 1984 level has been included. Of this increase, $50,000,000 is for public library construction.

For *related agencies*, Federal funds of $792,689,000 are recommended. This amount is $33,887,000 more than the fiscal 1984 appropriation and $37,177,000 over the budget request. Included is $150,314,000 for the ACTION agency, which includes VISTA and the Older American Volunteer programs. The recommendation also provides the full requirement covering the Railroad Retirement Board's beneficiary payment. The Committee recommends trust funds of $2,410,000 for the Prospective Payment Commission and a fiscal 1987 advance of $238,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The recommendation also includes funds for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home to continue rehabilitation of its aging physical plant.

Reprograming and Initiation of New Programs

The Committee has a particular interest in being informed of reprogramings which, although they may not change either the total amount available in an account or any of the purposes for which the appropriation is legally available, represent a significant departure from budget plans presented to the Committee in an agency's budget justifications.

Consequently, the Committee directs that the departments and agencies funded through this bill notify the chairman of the Committee prior to reprograming of funds in excess of 10 percent or $250,000, whichever is less, between programs, activities, or elements. The Committee desires to be notified of reprograming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amounts if such actions would have the effect of changing an agency's funding requirements in future years or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected. The Committee also wishes to be notified regarding reorganizations of offices, programs, or activities prior to the planned implementation of such reorganizations.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$82,739,000
1985 appropriation request	65,922,000
Committee recommendation	65,922,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $65,922,000 for program administration, the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $16,817,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $82,739,000.

The appropriation contains both general revenues and trust funds. The general revenue portion of the appropriation request provides for the Federal staff costs of the Employment and Training Administration for the direction and operation of employment and training programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act, Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, Immigration and Nationality Act, and title IV of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended (WIN). The unemployment trust fund provides for Federal staff costs for activities related to the Federal administration of employment security functions under title III of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, and the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Federal staff costs for activities related to employment service functions under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, are split, 97 percent to 3 percent respectively, between unemployment trust funds and general revenues.

The administration requested $65,922,000 in Federal funds and $45,200,000 in unemployment trust funds for program administration. This is a decrease of $16,817,000 in Federal funds from the comparable fiscal year 1984 appropriation and an increase in unemployment trust funds of $6,926,000. The net appropriation change is a decrease of $11,692,000. Total funds will support 1,764 positions in 1985, a reduction of 317 from 1984.

The administration is requesting mandatory decreases of $3,888,000 in Federal funds and $2,266,000 in unemployment trust funds, for a total mandatory decrease of $6,154,000. Also requested is a finance change of $14,691,000 from Federal to unemployment trust fund revenues to restore the proper funding balance.

The administration is requesting program decreases of $2,466,000 in Federal funds and $2,534,000 in unemployment trust funds, for a total decrease of $5,000,000. The first program reduction is $1,736,000 reflecting an additional 103 staff reduction in 1985, mostly in regional opera-

tions and management functions. The second program decrease of $3,264,000 reflects the lower costs of GSA standard level user charges incorporating both the reduction of space occupied and the freezing of rental charges.

The Committee concurs with the budget request, with the understanding that further staff reductions will be accomplished solely through attrition.

Amounts included in the budget request, which had been intended for the phaseout of the work incentive program, should be utilized instead for staffing needs related to such high-priority areas as apprenticeship services. In a separate appropriation account, the Committee has restored sufficient funding to mainatain the work incentive program at existing levels.

The Committee also looks forward to receiving a comprehensive report from the Department describing how the Congress can most effectively meet the employment and training needs of American Samoans. The Committee understands that these people have a very unique status in our Nation, but, unfortunately, have an extraordinarily high unemployment rate, coupled with little formal education. The Committee urges the Department to begin to implement these recommendations this fiscal year.

Testimony presented to the Committee expressed concern about ineffective Labor Department administration of Indian and Native American programs under section 401 of the Job Training Partnership Act. The Committee directs the Employment and Training Administration to thoroughly review all aspects of its operations in support of Native American programs authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act, and submit a report summarizing its assessment of the impact of current policies and practices on grantees by December 1, 1984. In developing this report, the Employment and Training Administration should consult with relevant Indian tribes, Native Alaskan groups, and off-reservation Indian and Native American organizations to identify problems and possible solutions, including but not limited to specific findings and recommendations in the areas of: fragmentation of authority, Federal staff competence and knowledge of Indian programs; funding of audits of grantees; overlapping evaluation and monitoring activities; and effectiveness of technical assistance.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

1984 comparable appropriation	$6,529,108,000
1985 appropriation request	3,610,624,000
Committee recommendation	3,780,219,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,780,219,000 for training and employment services. This is $169,595,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $2,748,889,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $6,529,108,000. However, the 1984 appropriation includes a multibillion dollar one-time increase for transition to forward funding. The Committee recommendation is actually

$145,321,000 above the 1984 level for comparable employment and training activities.

This account is comprised of programs designed to enhance the employment and earnings of economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers, operated through a decentralized system of skill training and related services, as authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. Beginning with fiscal year 1984, as required by law, this appropriation is forward funded on a July to June cycle. Funds provided for fiscal year 1985 will support the program from July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986.

In fiscal year 1984, the change to forward funding for this account required a one-time 21-month appropriation, including funding from a 9-month transition period October 1983 to June 1984, and the new program year July 1984 to June 1985. For this reason, comparisons between total funding provided in fiscal year 1984 and in 1985 are not entirely appropriate. The table at the back of this report, however, provides comparisons between program years 1984 and 1985 to highlight changes between equivalent funding periods.

Block grant.—The block grant program gives Governors primary responsibility for an array of job training and employment services in their States. The private sector has an important role in oversight, planning, and decisionmaking, as well as operation of programs at the local level. As required by law, at least 70 percent of the funds must be used for skill training.

The $1,886,151,000 recommendation is the same as the budget request, as well as the program year 1984 appropriation. This would provide an estimated 348,300 average enrollments, providing employment and training services to an estimated 1,250,000 individuals during program year 1985.

By maintaining block grant funding under the Job Training Partnership Act at current levels, together with advance funding mandated by law, much needed stability should be achieved to enhance sound planning and management. Prior to the fiscal 1986 hearings, the Committee expects a report on utilization of performance standards and program accomplishments. This report should include levels of services provided to special groups, such as the disabled, veterans, and older workers.

Summer youth employment and training.—The summer youth employment and training program provides jobs for economically disadvantaged youth during the summer months.

The $724,549,000 budget request would provide an estimated 718,100 summer youth jobs during the summer of 1986, the same level supported during the summer of 1985 from the program year 1984 appropriation.

The Committee recommends $824,549,000 for the 1985 summer youth employment and training program, an increase of $100,000,000 over the budget request. Conference agreement on House Joint Resolution 492 would increase the 1984 summer program from $724,549,000 to $824,549,000. Delays in enactment of this legislation highlight the

importance of including sufficient funds well in advance of the summer of 1985. Bill language clarifies that this amount represents an increase of $100,000,000 over the enacted appropriation for next summer. Nevertheless, the table accompanying this report displays the added amount in the fiscal year 1985 column, since the appropriation represents budget authority in the fiscal year. Based on the current minimum wage, this recommendation would provide about 818,000 jobs for disadvantaged youth during the summer of 1985, approximately the same level as the summers of 1984 and 1983.

During consideration of a $100,000,000 supplemental for the 1984 summer youth jobs program, the Committee was unable to obtain timely information from the Labor Department on funding allocations below the State level. Prior to next year's hearings, the Employment and Training Administration is expected to provide the Committee with a report on summer youth jobs expenditures, as well as individuals served by State and service delivery area for the summer of 1984, compared with the tentative projections for 1985. This information should be updated and supplied to the Committee as soon as possible after State allocations are determined for the 1985 summer youth jobs program.

Dislocated workers.—The dislocated worker assistance program offers job retraining and specialized support services to individuals who have been terminated, received layoff notices, or are receiving or have exhausted unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous occupation or industry. Seventy-five percent of the Federal funds are distributed to the States on a formula basis, while the Secretary of Labor has discretionary authority to award the remaining funds to States experiencing particularly severe unemployment due to mass layoffs, natural disasters, or plant closings.

The administration request of $223,000,000, together with required State matching funds, would enable 46,400 average enrollments in retraining to be provided to workers displaced from auto, steel, and other basic industries.

The Committee recommends agreeing with the $223,000,000 budget request, which maintains the program year 1984 funding level. The Committee did not, however, approve the requested bill language to absorb retraining activities authorized by the Trade Act, utilizing dislocated worker discretionary funds. Instead, the Committee recommends bill language to retain the trade adjustment assistance program as a separate activity at its current level of $29,700,000, but moved into the training and employment services account from the grants account.

The trade adjustment assistance program not only finances the costs of retraining workers whose jobs are adversely affected by foreign imports, but provides for job search and relocation expenses, as well as associated administrative costs.

Native Americans.—These programs are designed to improve the economic well-being of disadvantaged Native Americans (Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians) through vocational training, work exper-

ience, and other services aimed at getting participants into permanent, unsubsidized jobs.

The law requires an automatic appropriation for Native American programs of 3.3 percent of the amount available for block grants to States under the Job Training Partnership Act. Based on the Committee recommendation of $1,886,151,000 for block grants, Native American activities would receive $62,243,000.

Migrant and seasonal farmworkers.—Programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers are aimed at alleviating chronic unemployment and underemployment being experienced by farmworker families. Training and employability development services prepare farmworkers for stable, year-round employment, both in and outside the agricultural industry. Supportive services such as health care and day care are also provided.

The law requires that 3.2 percent be set aside for this program of the amount appropriated for block grants to States under the Job Training Partnership Act. Based on the Committee recommendation of $1,886,-151,000 for block grants, migrant and seasonal farmworkers activities would receive $60,357,000.

For farmworker housing activities, the Committee directs that funding be maintained at no less than the current annual level through the end of program year 1985. For approximately 15 months of funding, this would require an estimated $2,800,000.

Job Corps.—The Job Corps provides severely disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21, with basic education, vocational training, job placement, and medical support and other services in a primarily residential setting.

The budget request of $600,000,000 for the Job Corps in program year 1985 was intended to support 40,544 average enrollments, the same level supported in program year 1984 with an appropriation of $577,500,000. The request included a program decrease for estimated cost savings of $34,000,000, to be achieved by such means as increasing the size of classes, increasing the caseloads of counselors and supervisors, and ceasing all pilot and demonstration projects. The $634,000,-000 Committee recommendation would avoid any possible deterioration of the quality of Job Corps services.

The Committee is concerned that inadequate attention is being given to necessary repairs and replacement of Job Corps facilities and equipment, including relocation requirements. The Employment and Training Administration is directed to report to the Committee by December 1, 1984, its assessment of the degree of deterioration of Job Corps facilities and equipment, including a plan for modernization that would not require diverting resources needed to maintain the existing level of effort for direct program operations. This report should include estimates of additional appropriations that may be required to implement such a modernization effort. The fiscal 1986 congressional justification material should also provide specific information on Job Corps capital budget amounts, comparing program years 1984, 1985, and 1986.

Veterans employment.—Special programs designed to meet the unique employment and training needs of disabled, Vietnam-era, and recently

separated veterans were mandated by the Job Training Partnership Act. Activities include outreach and recruitment efforts, program promoting, and coordination of governmental and private efforts serving veterans.

The Job Training Partnership Act specifies the funding level for veterans employment programs as a percentage of other national program levels. Based on the levels recommended by the Committee, the amount earmarked by law for special veterans employment programs is $9,141,000, an increase of $295,000 over the request.

National activities.—These programs provide employment and training assistance to special target populations, such as: offenders, handicapped individuals, and older workers. These funds are also used to support research and development, evaluation, labor market information, and training and technical assistance. Contracts for groups such as labor unions and community-based organizations are awarded at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor. In fiscal year 1984 funds were included herein to supplement Job Training Partnership Act title II funding for rural concentrated employment programs.

The budget request for these programs is $45,478,000, a decrease of $16,200,000 from the program year 1984 level of $61,678,000. The decrease includes the elimination of separate funding for rural concentrated employment programs. The Committee recommends $51,078,000, a net increase of $5,600,000 over the budget request, to be utilized for pilot and demonstration projects. This recommendation includes a reduction of $400,000 from the budget request since an estimated $400,000 in this account for special Women's Bureau projects has instead been included directly in the departmental management appropriation. The Committee recommendation thus provides a $6,000,000 increase over the comparable budget request for pilot and demonstration activities, to assure continued funding of projects of proven effectiveness at least at the same levels as in the prior program year. The Committee recommendation is sufficient to expand high-priority projects, such as Opportunities Industrialization Centers, 70001 Ltd., and the Human Resources Development Institute to the fiscal 1983 level. The Committee also recommends that special consideration be given to projects which would operate in more than one State and address other Federal priorities, such as the training of workers to clean up hazardous waste sites.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

1984 comparable appropriation	$317,300,000
1985 appropriation request	317,300,000
Committee recommendation	335,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $335,000,000 for this program, an increase of $17,700,000 over the administration's request and the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $317,300,000.

This program provides part-time job opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low-income individuals, aged 55 and older, as authorized by title V of the Older Americans Act.

The budget request is for $317,300,000 to support 62,100 average enrollments from July 1985 to June 1986. This is the same level supported by the identical appropriation amount for fiscal year 1984. The program's funding authorization expires at the end of fiscal year 1984, and has not yet been renewed. However, the Committee recommends $335,000,000 for fiscal year 1985, the full amount authorized by S. 2603, as passed by the Senate. This amount would provide approximately 65,500 average enrollments from July 1985 to June 1986, an increase of 3,400 over the budget request. The Committee has retained the existing bill language percentage distribution of resources between States and national contractors, of 22 percent and 78 percent, respectively.

For the past 2 years, the Committee has informed the Department of its concern that the unique needs of Asian American/Pacific islander elderly may not be adequately addressed by the present national organizations which are supported under the community service employment for older Americans program. The Committee understands, for example, that residents of Hawaii are particularly interested in having the Department establish contractual arrangements with a new Asian American/Pacific islander organization since this is the only ethnic group presently not being served by "their own" organization. The Committee continues to feel that this would be a reasonable solution and again urges the Department to enter into a specific contract with a separate national organization for Asian American/Pacific islanders.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

1984 comparable appropriation	$12,000,000
1985 appropriation request	56,000,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $75,000,000 for Federal unemployment benefits and allowances. This is $19,000,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $63,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $12,000,000.

These funds currently provide for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits and allowances to workers affected by foreign trade agreements and for benefits paid to individuals deprived of employment as a result of the Redwood National Park Expansion Act.

The administration's $56,000,000 fiscal year 1985 request provides $51,000,000 for the trade adjustment assistance program and $5,000,000 in benefits under the Redwood National Park Expansion Act.

The $75,000,000 Committee recommendation includes $70,000,000 for benefits to workers adversely affected by foreign trade agreements, based on the latest estimate of the Congressional Budget Office for this entitlement program. The Committee concurs with the $5,000,000 estimate for mandatory benefits to workers adversely affected by expansion of the Redwood National Park.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

1984 comparable appropriation	$62,800,000
1985 appropriation request	23,500,000
Committee recommendation	23,500,000

The Committee recommends a Federal funds appropriation of $23,500,000 for State unemployment insurance and employment service operations, which is the same as the administration request. However, almost all of the funds in this account are derived from the unemployment trust fund, bringing the total recommendation to $2,446,098,000, the same as the budget request.

This appropriation provides funding to State employment security agencies for the administration of Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and local public employment offices. There is a contingency fund in this account which assures funds will be available to meet unforeseen increases in costs of administering unemployment insurance programs.

In 1985 the veterans employment activities are being transferred from this account to the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training, the National Labor Statistics programs are being transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the targeted jobs tax credit program is being transferred into this account from the training and employment services appropriation.

The Committee recommendation sustains the current dollar level for the new State employment service grants for the program year which extends from July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986. These employment service funds will be distributed by a demographically based formula enacted as a part of the 1982 amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act.

For the unemployment insurance service, the budget calls for reducing staff-years from 50,133 to 49,026, based on the assumption that unemployment will decline to an average of 7.6 percent in fiscal year 1985 from 8 percent in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommends that funding for training and administrative expenses under the Trade Act of 1974, which was provided to this account by the Congress in 1984, be shifted to the training and employment services account, and maintained at the fiscal year 1984 level of $29,700,000.

Funding for the targeted jobs tax credit program of $20,000,000 is being requested in this account, reflecting a transfer from the training and employment services appropriation. The Committee concurs with this request, aimed at certifying 495,000 individuals as eligible for participation in the targeted jobs tax credit program. This program is designed to facilitate the private sector hiring of targeted groups such as disadvantaged youth, by providing tax credits to employers. State employment security agencies issue certifications to employers of eligible target group individuals.

A number of States have indicated that funds for nonpersonal services to support the unemployment insurance program are insufficient. In some States this has created a disincentive for automation. The De-

partment of Labor should study the adequacy of nonpersonal services (NPS) funds and report to the Committee by December 1, 1984. The study should include the extent to which NPS costs do not vary with the level of unemployment; how disincentives for automation can be corrected; and the extent to which NPS funds available to States have kept pace with cost increases over the last several years.

With respect to the continuous wage and benefit history survey, the Committee directs the Labor Department to maintain support and coordination to those States that wish to continue participating in the survey. This support should include a definition of data elements, and compilation of data from the various States.

The Committee understands that the Department eventually plans to collect new data on unemployment insurance program recipients from the UI quality control program. In order to insure that sufficient information will still be available, a report should be submitted to the Committee by September 1, 1984, comparing the data now obtained from the continuous wage and benefit history survey with data to be collected through the quality control program. This report should include a plan to insure that the continuous wage and benefit history survey will not be dismantled until a smooth transition has been accomplished to adequate replacement data obtained through the quality control program.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

1984 comparable appropriation	$7,109,000,000
1985 appropriation request	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation for advances to the unemployment trust fund and other funds. There was no budget request for fiscal year 1985. The fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation was $7,109,000,000.

Due to improved economic conditions in 1984, approximately $3,067,524,000 will remain unobligated and available for use in 1985. Of this unobligated amount an estimated $1,642,000,000 will be required, of which $1,100,000,000 will finance Federal Supplemental Compensation Benefits, $130,000,000 will be used for unemployed Postal Service workers and former Federal employees, and $412,000,000 will be required for black lung advances.

This appropriation provides Federal funds necessary to make required payments for unemployment compensation, black lung, and other benefits, whenever those fund balances prove insufficient.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$59,442,000
1985 appropriation request	61,186,000
Committee recommendation	59,666,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $59,666,000 for the Labor-Management Services Administration, $1,520,000 less than the ad-

ministration request. The recommendation is $224,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $59,442,000.

The Labor-Management Services Administration carries out statutory responsibilities of the Department of Labor under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. It also certifies protection provisions in applications for Department of Transportation grants, decides worker claims of violations of these provisions, and reviews California and Labor Department determinations of eligibility for worker benefits under the Redwoods National Park Act of 1968.

The budget request of $61,186,000 included program increases totaling $1,520,000 for the cooperative labor-management program and investigations related to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, as well as the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. The request also included an increase of $2,002,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, increased costs of space rental, and the annualization costs of new positions received in 1984. The increases are partially offset by program decreases resulting from the implementation of the President's policies on management initiatives, and for decreased costs of GSA standard level user charges.

The Committee recommendation sustains the higher fiscal year 1984 program levels, without allowing further requested increases. The Committee notes that the fiscal year 1984 appropriation included 10 new positions for the cooperative labor-management program, 18 new positions for enforcement of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, and 23 new positions for enforcement of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act.

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

The purposes of the Corporation include encouraging continuation of voluntary private pension plans, and providing for timely and uninterrupted payment of pension benefits to participants and beneficiaries covered by plans that terminate.

The requested bill language is included, authorizing expenditures within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation. The fiscal 1985 budget program, totaling $216,557,000, consists of $33,057,000 to maintain the current level of 492 staff; $182,000,000 for benefit payments; and $1,500,000 for financial assistance payments.

The Committee has proposed additional bill language that would limit the administrative expenses of the Corporation to $33,057,000, the amount of the fiscal year 1985 budget estimate. The Committee notes that this is a departure from the current practice of placing no limitation on the administrative expenses of the Corporation. However, the Committee is concerned about the Corporation's decision to increase its fiscal years 1983 and 1984 equipment budgets from an initial combined estimate of $148,000 to $4,552,000 without any congressional notification. The proposed limitation should not impose a significant hardship on the Corporation and should allow the Congress to exercise more

adequate control over the Corporation's budget. The Committee notes that other Federal entities generating their own income, such as the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, have been subject to similar limitations in appropriations acts. Of course, the Committee is prepared to recommend an increase in the limitation in future bills should it be necessary to do so because of increased workload.

Although there is no net increase in staff, a program increase of five positions and $103,000 is included for the Legal and Insurance Operations Department. This increase in staff and funding is offset entirely by savings achieved through management initiatives.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$185,677,000
1985 appropriation request	191,982,000
Committee recommendation	191,982,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $191,982,000 for the Employment Standards Administration, the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $6,305,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $185,677,000.

The Employment Standards Administration carries out the Fair Labor Standards Act legislation, including enforcement of minimum wage and compliance activities. ESA also administers workers' compensation programs, as well as the Davis-Bacon Act and Service Contract Act, which require determinations of prevailing wages to be paid under Government contracts.

The $191,982,000 allowance includes net mandatory increases of $8,585,000 and net program decreases of $2,280,000 for an overall increase of $6,305,000. Staffing levels would be reduced by 55 positions in administrative support functions, as follows: 15 positions from wage-hour activities; and 40 positions as a result of management improvement initiatives. There are no staff reductions related to direct enforcement activities.

While increases over the budget request are not being recommended at this time, the Committee remains concerned about backlogs in several key programs, as pointed out during the hearings. While the Committee was assured by agency officials that budgeted resources are sufficient to reduce workload inventories, it intends to monitor the adequacy of enforcement efforts by the Employment Standards Administration. The agency should be prepared to detail its progress toward more effective and efficient administration of employment standards legislation in its fiscal year 1986 budget justification material.

The Committee wishes to insure that the Hawaii Federal Employee Contribution Act (FECA) office remains open. The Hawaii office is approximately 2,500 miles from the nearest regional office and serves the residents not only of Hawaii, but the other governmental entities throughout the Pacific Basin region. The Committee understands that Federal employees, including military personnel, in the region have been very pleased by the current operations. There are unique cultural

aspects, as the State is approximately 67 percent Asian/Pacific Islander. Further, excellent communications have also developed between the present office and the various health care and rehabilitation specialists in the islands. In short, the Committee feels that the Department should continue the present operations unaltered.

Language was included in the reports accompanying both the fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 appropriation bills for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies directing the Department of Labor to take no action to close black lung field offices. There were 25 such field offices which processed telephone and walk-in inquiries for black lung beneficiaries and claimants in 1982. The Committee notes that the Secretary of Labor, during fiscal year 1985 budget oversight hearings before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, testified that there were no plans to close any of these black lung field offices. The Committee reiterates its position that the Department of Labor is expected to take no action to close the black lung field offices. Further, the Committee expects that these offices will be staffed.

The Committee is concerned by persistent reports of substantial contract wage standard noncompliance and labor abuse on Federal reforestation contracts in the Northwest. Therefore, it is directed that Government Contract Wage Standards (Service Contract Act) directed enforcement be increased by three positions in USDOL Region X (Seattle); and it is further directed that the special targeted enforcement program be applied to Federal reforestation contracts.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

1984 comparable appropriation	$220,100,000
1985 appropriation request	211,400,000
Committee recommendation	211,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $211,400,000 for special benefits. This is the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $8,700,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $220,100,000.

This account provides funding necessary to meet required payments for compensation, medical costs, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to those individuals eligible for assistance under the Federal Employees Compensation and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Acts.

The $211,400,000 provided for this entitlement account consists of $207,000,000 for payments under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act and $4,400,000 under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

1984 comparable appropriation	$858,911,000
1985 appropriation request	950,000,000
Committee recommendation	950,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $950,000,000 for the black lung disability trust fund, the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $91,089,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $858,911,000.

This trust fund provides for the payment of disabled mine worker benefits and related administrative costs out of trust fund revenues from a tax on coal production.

The Committee recommendation for this entitlement program includes $910,781,000 for payment of benefits and interest on advances and $38,463,000 for salaries and expenses for various components of the Department of Labor. In addition, an indefinite appropriation of $756,000 is provided for Department of Treasury administrative costs.

An estimated 200,300 beneficiaries will receive compensation and medical treatment payments during fiscal year 1985, compared to 205,200 in fiscal year 1984. The increased expenditures primarily reflect higher average benefit amounts and interest costs projected for fiscal year 1985.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$212,560,000
1985 appropriation request	217,752,000
Committee recommendation	220,152,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $220,152,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, $2,400,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $7,592,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $212,560,000.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) promulgates occupational safety and health standards and enforces compliance by inspecting places of employment. The agency also provides consultation, training, and information services for employers and employees and publishes statistics concerning the incidence, severity, and cause of occupational injuries and illnesses. Fifty percent matching grants are provided to assist States and jurisdictions in administering and enforcing State occupational safety and health programs.

The budget request of $217,752,000 and 2,323 positions included a net built-in increase of $5,290,000 to offset the impact of inflation. Additionally, the request included a program increase of $3,550,000 for OSHA's integrated management information system and a program decrease of $1,948,000 and 32 positions for management improvement initiatives.

An increase of $1,900,000 over the budget request is recommended to enable OSHA to continue funding the New York operational and statistical grant programs at the fiscal year 1984 annualized levels, without requiring any reduction in planned funding for other State programs.

The President's budget included no funding for the additional State program, and instead requested a rescission of the $1,700,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1984, which was not approved by Congress.

The Committee has retained all bill language in the enacted fiscal year 1984 appropriations legislation, as follows: An exemption from coverage for farms employing 10 or fewer individuals, unless the farms have a temporary labor camp; an exemption for employers of 10 or fewer from routine safety inspections, if they have occupational injury lost workday case rates below the national average; a prohibition against regulations which restrict work activity in any area by reason of the potential for recreational hunting, fishing, or sports shooting in that area; a prohibition against State plan monitoring visits by OSHA within 6 months of State inspection; a prohibition against inspections on the Outer Continental Shelf intended to prevent duplication with jurisdiction of other agencies; a prohibition against assessment of penalties for first-instance, nonserious violations unless there are 10 or more such violations; and a prohibition on the use of funds for penalties against employers of 10 or less people in cases where the employers previously requested onsite consultation and were making good-faith efforts to comply. The administration had recommended deletion of the provisions relating to: farming operations; recreational hunting, shooting, or fishing; small firms with low injury rates; spot-check monitoring visits; and activities on the Outer Continental Shelf. However, the Committee notes that this language has been included in the appropriation for several years.

The Committee recognizes that the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses would be enhanced by establishing a quality assurance program to investigate the accuracy of recordkeeping of injuries and illnesses. The investigation—involving personal visits to a probability sample of employees—would supplement the quality control efforts now in place for the annual survey, including review and audit of the data and calculation of sampling error in the survey estimates. An increase of $500,000 over the budget request is recommended for this effort.

The Committee is pleased that OSHA has entered into serious discussions with the leadership of the American Association of Occupational Health Nurses in order to insure greater participation by these health care professionals in OSHA's programs. For example, the Committee understands that OSHA has recommended the appointment of a nurse to its National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, and is pursuing the possibility of hiring an occupational nurse at the policy-information level. Further, the Committee expects OSHA to seriously consider amending its hazard communications standards to expressly include occupational health nurses among those health professionals deemed eligible to have access to specific chemical identities (trade secrets) in nonemergency situations. More than 75 percent of our Nation's work settings rely exclusively upon these professionals, who function autonomously of any other profession.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$151,397,000
1985 appropriation request	150,550,000
Committee recommendation	150,550,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $150,550,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $847,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $151,397,000.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration is responsible for carrying out the enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 through the mining industry.

The budget request and Committee recommendation of $150,550,000 includes a program increase of $800,000 to begin a major upgrading of computer equipment. The allowance also includes an increase of $5,748,000 for built-in items such as within-grade promotions, increased costs of space rental, increased cost of equipment rental, replacement of motor vehicles, and increased costs of Federal employees compensation. The increases are offset by built-in decreases of $1,393,000 and program reductions for the following activities: $998,000 and 31 positions for savings achieved through management initiatives, $402,000 for savings achieved through reduction of grades GS/GM 11 through 15, $2,561,000 and 88 positions for a reduction in the coal program, $402,000 and 28 positions for a reduction in the metal/nonmetal program, $307,000 and 9 positions for a reduction in the assessments program, $1,183,000 for program administration, and $249,000 for the decreased cost of GSA standard level user charges due to the administration's of freezing rates at 1984 levels.

The Committee has retained bill language pertaining to training requirements in surface mines, which the administration proposed for deletion; this language has been carried in the bill for several years.

The Committee continues to be concerned over the health and safety of our Nation's miners. Although it is clear that the combined effects of a large number of mine closures due to the economic recession suggest a reduced requirement for Federal inspections, coal production is on the increase. The Committee will continue to monitor closely the inspection level and related personnel requirements in the interest of protecting the safety of our miners. MSHA is expected to advise the Committee if it is unable to conduct the required four inspections per year for underground mines and two inspections per year for surface mines, or to carry out its other programs as mandated by the Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. If necessary, an increase in the number of inspectors will be reviewed during the next available appropriations bill.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1984 comparable appropriation	$136,587,000
1985 appropriation request	146,860,000
Committee recommendation	148,010,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $148,010,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This is $1,150,000 more than the administration request and is $11,423,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $136,587,000.

The activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics include statistical surveys in the areas of: labor force; prices and cost of living; wages and industrial relations; productivity and technology; and economic growth.

The $167,280,000 budget request, which consists of $146,860,000 in Federal funds and $20,420,000 in unemployment trust funds is for 1,936 Federal staff, an increase of 11 positions over fiscal year 1984. A program increase of $9,625,000 is included, for revision of the Consumer Price Index. The remaining increases are for mandatory costs such as rent, salaries, and communications. The transfer of $20,420,000 to the BLS from the Employment Security Administration account of the unemployment trust fund completes the centralization in the BLS of the management of the Department's national labor market statistical programs.

The $148,010,000 Committee Federal funds recommendation approves the budget request and adds $1,150,000 and 20 new positions to improve data collection related to the service sector of the economy. This recommendation assumes enactment of a subsequent fiscal 1984 supplemental with extended availability, resulting in an annualized program level of $1,900,000 and 40 positions. Although the service sector of the economy accounts for approximately 70 percent of total employment, two-thirds of the GNP, and 40 percent of total exports, the present Federal data collection programs do not provide a sufficient level of microeconomic detail or adequate coverage of service activities. The Committee, therefore, has provided the Bureau of Labor Statistics funds to expand the service sector data collection programs and specifically to study: definitional problems, gaps in coverage, and conceptual and measurement issues.

The additional $1,150,000 has been earmarked in bill language to prevent repetition of the administration's diversion of fiscal year 1984 appropriations for pay raise costs, instead of utilizing the amounts specifically intended for service sector data collection activities.

The Committee noted that the administration has once again requested multiyear availability of $9,625,000 for Consumer Price Index revision activities. As it did last year, the Committee recommends that the $4,823,000 salaries and expenses portion of this request be available for only the budget year, with 2-year availability for remaining expenses. Should it become necessary to extend availability or reappropriate funding so that this project can remain on schedule, the Committee is prepared to act accordingly.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1984 comparable appropriation	$95,199,000
1985 appropriation request	99,730,000
Committee recommendation	100,730,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,730,000 for departmental management salaries and expenses, $1,000,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $5,531,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $95,199,000.

This appropriation finances staff responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of departmental policy and management activities for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interest of the American worker. Other activities include international labor affairs, promoting employment of the handicapped, and the Women's Bureau.

The budget request is for Federal funds of $99,730,000 and trust funds of $240,000 transferred from the employment security administration account, unemployment trust fund and $13,688,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund to support a total of 1,933 positions.

Included in the request is a net mandatory increase of $5,185,000 for such items as within-grade promotions, space rentals, ADP services, and administrative support services.

Three program increases are included: (1) $2,150,000 to support ERISA litigation efforts for the Solicitor, and to improve legal services word processing capabilities; (2) $50,000 to conduct a mass media campaign for employment of the handicapped; and (3) 6 positions and $204,000 for expanded Women's Bureau activities. A reduction of 22 positions and $2,765,000 is reflected as a result of efficiencies made possible by the administration's management improvement initiatives.

The Committee recommendation concurs with the budget request, while adding $1,000,000 in contract funding to support the Women's Bureau model demonstration program. These projects are designed to increase the knowledge base on the employment needs of specific target groups of women and to demonstrate better techniques of outreach to them. The funding of these projects, including $150,000 for the displaced homemakers network, was previously made available through the employment and training administration, training and employment services account. The Committee believes that direct funding of these projects to the Women's Bureau will allow for more effective planning and timely implementation.

VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1984 comparable appropriation	[1] ($121,486,000)
1985 appropriation request	(122,172,000)
Committee recommendation	(122,172,000)

[1] Includes $2,554,000 Federal funds.

The Committee concurs with the budget request for a trust fund transfer of $122,172,000 for activities under the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training.

The Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training exercises functional supervision over the execution of veterans counseling, training, and placement policies through the public employment service and other employment and training programs, which includes responsibility for the disabled veterans outreach program and local veterans employment representative program. Other activities include promoting compliance by Federal contractors with affirmative action requirements for special veteran target groups and handling claims from veterans, reservists, and National Guard members for restoration of jobs, seniority, and/or pension rights denied by their employers due to absences from the workplace for military service.

The recommended $122,172,000 funding level is to be derived from the unemployment trust fund. Of this amount, $12,872,000 is for administrative funds to support 282 Federal staff, an increase of $186,000 and a decrease of 7 positions from the comparable 1984 request. The position reduction is related to management improvement efficiencies. Of the remaining $109,300,000, $59,200,000 is for the disabled veterans outreach program and $50,100,000 is for the local veterans employment program.

Office of the Inspector General

1984 comparable appropriation	$37,707,000
1985 appropriation request	39,465,000
Committee recommendation	39,181,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $39,181,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is $284,000 less than the administration Federal funds request. The recommendation is $1,474,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $37,707,000 for Federal funds.

The Inspector General's Office is charged with several duties: recommending policies to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Labor Department programs, and increasing economy and efficiency; conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations of Labor operations; and informing the Secretary and Congress about problems and corrective actions taken.

The recommendation includes Federal funds of $39,181,000 and trust funds of $4,300,000, to be transferred from the Employment Security Administration account, unemployment trust fund and $372,000 to be derived from the black lung disability trust fund to support a total of 553 positions. This includes the request for $2,999,000 in net mandatory cost increases for such items as within-grade promotions, space rental, and administrative support service. The Committee concurs with the requested reduction of $2,800,000 in audit contract funds and a reduction of 6 positions and $373,000 related to efficiencies made possible by the administration's management improvement initiatives. The Committee

did not include the requested increase of 7 positions and $284,000 for investigations of labor-management racketeering cases. The Committee recommendation instead sustains fiscal year 1984 program levels, which included an increase of 43 new positions over fiscal year 1983.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

1984 comparable appropriation	$67,000
1985 appropriation request	200,000
Committee recommendation	67,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $67,000 for the special foreign currency program, $133,000 less than the administration request, the same as the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation.

This account funds travel and related expenses for Labor attaché conferences for the Foreign Service from surplus foreign currencies.

The $200,000 requested would support a worldwide conference for all Labor attachés in place of regional conferences conducted in each of the two preceding fiscal years. Instead, the $67,000 Committee recommendation would once again provide for a regional conference.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

1984 comparable appropriation [1]	$1,333,728,000
1985 appropriation request [1]	1,200,084,000
Committee recommendation [1]	1,481,789,000

[1] Excludes amounts not considered.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,481,789,000 for health resources and services. This is $281,705,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $148,061,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $1,333,728,000.

The Health Resources and Services Administration appropriation supports activities to improve the accessibility of health services in underserved areas and to provide health care services to designated beneficiaries; to increase the number of health care providers serving populations of minorities and underserved; to promote the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) concept and to encourage the continued growth and development of the HMO industry; and to administer Federal loan and grant programs which have aided the development and operation of health care delivery systems.

The Committee did not consider that part of the administration's request for the health resources and services programs based on proposed legislation which has not been adopted by the Congress to date. The proposed legislation would have consolidated the black lung clinics, migrant health, and family planning categorical programs into the primary care block grant.

The Committee also has deferred funding consideration of the health planning programs due to the lack of authorizing legislation. However, the Committee understands the need to maintain program and staffing levels and expects this will be accomplished through a continuing resolution pending the enactment of authorizing legislation.

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Maternal and child health block grant

The Committee recommends $478,000,000 for the maternal and child health (MCH) block grant program. This is $70,700,000 more than the administration request and $79,000,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1984.

The MCH block grant is a principal source of support to assist the States in their efforts to provide adequate health care for mothers and children who otherwise do not have access to such care. The block con-

solidates seven existing categorical programs into one, allowing each State to develop its own programs and set its own priorities.

The Committee allowance also provides for the full 15 percent ($71,700,000) which is authorized to be set aside for programs of regional or national significance.

The Committee has included bill language which provides $500,000 for the maternal and child health program specifically targeted toward the pressing needs of Native Hawaiian children. The Committee expects that these funds will be matched on a 50–50 basis by the Kamehameha schools/Bishop Estate and that they will be used to establish a series of parent-child centers throughout the State of Hawaii. At the recent Committee hearings in Hawaii, evidence was presented that Native Hawaiian children are disproportionately represented among every indicator of poor health. For example, 40 percent of all Hawaiian women giving birth received no prenatal care or care beginning after the first 3 months; over 30 percent of all premature births are Hawaiian; that 50 percent of all illegitimate premature births are Native Hawaiian. Similarly, confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect are higher for Hawaiian children than for other ethnic groups in Hawaii. Similar data was presented regarding the need for special education services. Native Hawaiians are Native American peoples and, as such, deserve special attention from the Department. These centers will ultimately be established on every island and will provide outreach services to Hawaiian families in need.

Of the eight States with the highest infant mortality rates, seven are in the Southeast. High priority should be given to service provision projects in the region. An example of this kind of project would be the low birthweight reduction program undertaken by the State of South Carolina, utilizing its $1,600,000 allocation from the Jobs Act. Under this program the State was able to screen three times as many high risk mothers and newborns and to purchase access to care for more than twice as many mothers and almost twice as many newborns as in the previous year. Delivery of infants anticipated to weigh less than 1,500 grams was restricted to level 3 hospitals. It is believed that this program was largely responsible for the first statistically significant reduction in infant mortality rates in the State, a reduction from 16.1 per 1,000 live births in 1982 to 15 per 1,000 live births in 1983. In a State which had economic indicators worse than the national average in a period of recession, this improvement is particularly dramatic and demonstrates the effectiveness of intervention through the use of maternal and child health dollars for which this program was created.

It is the intention of the Committee that a substantial proportion of the increase in SPRANS funds under the MCH block grant shall be used by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to undertake initiatives aimed at reducing infant mortality and the incidence of handicapping conditions among children in States and areas within States which have high concentrations of low-income women and children or which are suffering from severe economic conditions. It is further the

intent of the Committee that these initiatives be accomplished through grants to State health agencies or any other State agency responsible for the administration or supervision of the administration of programs carried out with allotments made to the States under title V of the Social Security Act.

Primary care block grant/community health centers

The Committee has provided $360,000,000 for the primary care block grant/community health centers (CHC) program. This is $23,000,000 more than the amount provided in fiscal year 1984. The administration proposed a total of $533,400,000 for this program which was to be consolidated with the black lung, migrant health, and family planning programs and were to be transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health for purposes of administration.

The primary objective of the CHC program is to develop the capacity to organize and deliver primary health care services to underserved and unserved areas, making optimum use of Federal, State, and local resources.

Fiscal year 1985 funding for the CARES project in North Dakota should be provided for by the Health Resources and Services Administration through community health centers at last year's level of $200,000.

The Committee is deeply concerned that virtually all of the additional funding provided in fiscal year 1984 was used to initiate new activities, while none was used to adjust base grant awards for existing centers. In fact, most centers have not had an increase in their base operating levels in over 4 years, a policy which, if continued, may adversely affect the quality of care.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to give highest priority to maintaining current service levels at existing centers through adjusting basic operating grants to reflect operating cost increases.

Further, while the Committee supports the limited conversion of NHSC assignees to grant-hires at centers, it is concerned that supplemental grant awards have been insufficient to meet full conversion costs, thereby placing additional financial burdens on centers. Therefore, in making grants to centers for Corps conversions, the Committee directs the Department to ensure that such grants meet the full conversion costs to include, at a minimum, salary, fringe benefits, and malpractice insurance costs associated with the conversion.

Black lung clinics

The Committee has included $3,300,000 for black lung clinics. This is $180,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 level. The administration proposes to include the black lung clinics categorical program under the primary care block grant. The legislation has not passed the Congress.

This program makes grants to a network of clinics to provide for the specialized medical needs of black lung victims. It is anticipated that the Committee's allowance will continue funding for the 38 clinics which now provide health care services to 47,500 victims of black lung disease.

Migrant health

The Committee has included $44,300,000 for migrant health centers. This is $2,300,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. The administration proposes legislation to shift the migrant health program from a categorical activity to the primary health care block grant. This legislation has not passed the Congress.

The migrant health centers program assists public and nonprofit organizations in establishing health centers to serve migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Priority for funding is awarded to those areas with inadequate local health resources.

Family planning

The Committee recommends $140,000,000 for family planning services, the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. The administration proposed to include the family planning program under the primary care block grant, which would, under the budget request, become part of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. The proposal would require legislation by Congress.

This program provides discretionary grant funds to States, local health departments, and private nonprofit groups to support the provision of voluntary family planning services primarily to low-income persons. The program functions through a network of clinics operated by the grantees.

Because of concern regarding the title X distribution formula and its application in various regions, the Congress in 1982 directed the Department to review title X allocations to determine their equity. The result was that the Department decided to continue the existing allocation system. It is the Committee's judgment that this response is inadequate. Questions of inequity persist; thus, the Committee directs the Department to once again review the title X allocation formula and in particular, the weighting of the components of that formula, and to report back to the Committee prior to the administration's submission of its fiscal year 1986 budget request.

Home health

The Committee has recommended $5,000,000 for the continuation of the home health program. This is the same level of funding which was provided in fiscal year 1984. There is no budget request for the program.

The program focuses its efforts on providing access to home health agencies by expanding the number of medicare-certified home health agencies and expanding the capacity of existing agencies to serve the aged, ill, and disabled.

National Health Service Corps

The Committee recommends $90,000,000 for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) field program. This is $22,826,000 more than the administration request for this program and $1,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984. The Committee believes this funding level will maintain the Corps at its current level of personnel, while offering 150 new scholarships during fiscal year 1985.

The purpose of the Corps is to improve the capacity to provide physicians and other health personnel to areas with the greatest need for health care and which have been unable to attract providers of primary care services. Funds are used to pay salaries of Corps personnel, to assist communities in developing National Health Service Corps sites, to recruit and assign personnel to health manpower shortage areas, and to establish and maintain health care delivery systems in these areas.

Health professions student loans

The Committee has included $5,000,000 for health professions student loans. No funds were appropriated for this program in fiscal year 1984, and no funds are requested by the administration for fiscal year 1985.

This program provides long-term, 9-percent loans to financially needy medical and other health profession students. The loan may be for amounts up to $2,500 per year.

Hansen's disease

The Committee has included $18,694,000 for the Hansen's disease program, the same as the administration request and $511,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1984.

The National Hansen's Disease Center at Carville, La., provides comprehensive health care for Hansen's disease patients as well as medical education, training, and research. In addition, these funds provide payments to survivors and dependents of the Tuskegee syphilis study.

Federal employee occupational health

The Committee has recommended no appropriation for the Federal employee occupational health program as total costs of these services will be provided from reimbursable funds in fiscal year 1985. There is no budget request for this program.

The program is designed to meet the occupational health and safety needs of Federal employees, and about 167 health units are expected to be in operation during 1985 providing services to approximately 293,000 Federal employees.

Payment to Hawaii

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for the payment to Hawaii. This is $1,095,000 more than the budget request and $800,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

Payments are made to the State of Hawaii to support partially the cost for care and treatment of persons with Hansen's disease. The Committee's allowance would provide approximately 78 percent of the total cost for treatment of persons with Hansen's disease by the State of Hawaii. Any expenses above the amount provided by the Federal Government are borne by the State.

Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance—Direct operations

The Committee has included $43,000,000 for the direct operations of the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance. This is $22,207,000 more than the administration request and $3,778,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1984.

The Committee recommendation would maintain 779 positions provided in the 1984 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposed reduction of 445 positions from the 779 reflected by the budget proposal. The Committee has not agreed to the consolidation of grant programs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health as proposed in the budget estimate. Also the Committee's mark reflects the rejection of the proposed phasedown of the NHSC scholarship program.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS

For health professions, the bill includes $247,200,000, an increase of $131,907,000 over the budget request and $41,045,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. These national programs significantly influence the type and quality of health care that will be available to future generations of Americans. The programs address the need to provide Americans with access to high-quality health care at a reasonable cost, to promote good health and to prevent disease to the extent possible, to return individuals who are acutely ill to good health, and to improve the quality of life for the elderly, chronically ill, or the disabled.

Exceptional financial need scholarships

The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for the exceptional financial need scholarship program in fiscal year 1985. This is $1,400,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity.

This program assists persons with limited resources to enter a health professions school by providing a scholarship to students in their first year of post-baccalaureate study. These students, because of their background, are reluctant to take on major loan commitments before they have established their ability to pursue educational training.

National Health Service Corps scholarships

The Committee recommends $2,300,000 for the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) scholarship program. This is $4,000,000 less than the amount provided for fiscal year 1984. The administration requested no funding for NHSC scholarships.

This program provides scholarship aid to medical and dental students in return for an agreement to practice in rural or inner-city areas that are medically underserved. The assistance pays tuition and fees and a monthly stipend. One year of service is required for each year of scholarship aid, except that the minimum service obligation is 2 years.

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of language in this appropriation bill which would use funds collected from National Health Service Corps scholarship recipients who have failed to honor their obligation to serve in the Corps to fund new NHSC scholarships. This language is meant to underline the Committee's conviction that the scholarship program is primarily intended to produce health professionals willing to practice in underserved areas by using collections from recipients who fail to honor this obligation to educate other health professionals who will take their place. Normally these collections would be returned to the Treasury.

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In order to expedite collections from defaulting scholarship recipients, the Committee directs the Health Resources and Services Administration to release the names of such recipients to educational institutions and professional associations indicating a willingness and desire to participate in the debt collection process.

Financial distress

The Committee has included $5,600,000 for the financial distress program for fiscal year 1985. This is $1,412,000 more than the administration request, but the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program provides Federal assistance to health professions schools in the form of multiyear support grants or cooperative agreements to meet incurred or prospective costs of operation to the extent essential to remove schools from serious and long-standing financial instability. The funds provided are part of a multiyear plan to support the four traditionally black health professions schools: Meharry Medical and Dental Schools, Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine, and Xavier School of Pharmacy.

While the amount requested by the administration is consistent with the recommendation of the Advanced Financial Distress Panel appointed by the Secretary in January 1982, it is the Committee's understanding that certain circumstances necessitate the extension and 1-year delay in the continuation toward the scheduled phaseout of the program in 1987, rather than 1986.

Public health capitation

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the public health capitation program for fiscal year 1985. This is $162,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

Public health capitation grants provide financial support to 23 schools of public health, with an estimated enrollment of 7,100, to assist them in meeting the costs of their educational programs. Support of these schools is integral to the national initiative to improve the health status of Americans through health promotion and disease prevention programs.

Public health special projects

The Committee has included $6,000,000 for public health special projects. This is $4,000,000 more than the administration request. No funds were appropriated for this program last year.

This program provides grants and contracts to public or private, nonprofit educational institutions to improve graduate or specialized training in public health or health administration.

Graduate programs in health administration

The Committee recommends $1,500,000 for graduate programs in health administration. This is $60,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984. The administration did not request funding for this program for fiscal year 1985. This program provides grants to public or nonprofit private educational entities, including schools of social

work but excluding schools of public health, to support the expansion and improvement of graduate programs in health administration, hospital administration, and health planning.

Public health traineeships

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for public health traineeships for fiscal year 1985. This is $431,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984. The administration requested no funds for this program for fiscal year 1985.

This program provides grants to schools of public health in order to award traineeships to graduate students in public health. Also, the program supports specialized training of health professions personnel in high-priority targeted public health fields such as biostatistics, epidemiology, nutrition, environmental health, occupational health, and maternal and child health.

Health administration traineeships

The Committee has included $500,000 for the health administration traineeship program. This is $20,000 more than the amount provided for 1984. The administration did not request funding for this activity.

Grants are awarded to public or nonprofit educational institutions, excluding schools of public health, to support traineeships for graduate study in accredited programs in health administration, hospital administration, or health policy analysis and planning.

Preventive medicine residencies

The Committee recommends $1,600,000 for the preventive medicine residencies program. This is the same as the 1984 appropriation and $600,000 more than the administration request.

This program provides grants and contracts to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health to support the planning, development, and operation of physician residency training programs in preventive medicine. The program also provides financial assistance to residents who plan to specialize or work in preventive medicine.

Family medicine/general dentistry residencies and training

The Committee has recommended $36,000,000 for the family medicine and general dentistry residencies and training program for fiscal year 1985. This is $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and $16,000,000 more than the administration request.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical and dental schools to support residencies in family medicine and general dentistry. The program also provides financial assistance to students who plan to practice family medicine. The Committee directs that at least $2,000,000 of the total amount recommended be allocated to support advanced education in general dentistry.

General internal medicine and pediatrics

The Committee recommends $18,500,000 for general internal medicine and pediatrics for fiscal year 1985. This is $1,000,000 more than the 1984 appropriation and $9,000,000 more than the adminstration request.

This program provides grants and contracts to hospitals and medical schools to support residencies in internal medicine and pediatrics. The program helps maintain a sufficient supply of physicians oriented to the primary care needs of the population.

Family medicine departments

The Committee has included $12,500,000 for family medicine departments in fiscal year 1985. This is $4,710,000 more than the amount provided in fiscal year 1984, and $7,500,000 more than the budget request.

The family medicine departments program provides grants to schools of medicine to establish and maintain academic administrative units to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. These funds will provide support to 54 medical and osteopathic schools.

Physician assistants

The Committee has recommended $4,800,000 for the physician assistants program in fiscal year 1985. This is $76,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 level. No funds are requested by the administration for physician assistant training for fiscal year 1985.

The physician assistants program, through grants or contracts to schools of medicine and osteopathy and other public or nonprofit private entities, supports efforts to develop and maintain physician assistant training programs. Physician assistants practice principally primary medical care. Studies have shown that the addition of physician assistants to a physician's practice may increase the productivity of the practice by as much as 50 percent.

Area health education centers

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for area health education centers (AHEC's) for fiscal year 1985. This is $8,000,000 more than the administration request and $80,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1984.

The primary purpose of the AHEC program is to attract and retain primary care professionals in shortage areas by linking the academic resources of health sciences centers to the clinical resources of underserved communities for training and educational purposes. Funds are awarded to medical and osteopathic schools.

Health professions data analysis

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for the health professions analytical studies reports program for fiscal year 1985. This is the same as the fiscal year 1984 level and $1,000,000 more than the administration's request.

This program provides national information and data on the health professions not available through any other source. In addition, support is provided for special analyses to meet statutory requirements (for example, reports to the Congress) and to examine issues and changes relating to specialty needs and the characteristics of medical specialty education. These funds are used for properly identifying, designating, and reviewing health professions shortage areas throughout the United States.

The Committee continues to be interested in the Department's efforts to establish a generic "mental health manpower shortage area" designation, rather than rely exclusively on their present "psychiatric" shortage area designation. The Committee understands that considerable progress is being made and is pleased to learn this, as the long-term implications are considerable.

Disadvantaged assistance

The Committee has recommended $24,000,000 for the disadvantaged assistance program in fiscal year 1985. This is the same amount requested by the administration and $5,812,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 level.

The disadvantaged assistance program is the principal direct Federal training program for underrepresented minorities and other students who are financially or otherwise disadvantaged and who are interested in pursuing a health career. Funds are awarded through grants and contracts directly to public and nonprofit private health or educational entities to support recruitment, retention, and placement of students.

The State of South Carolina has 30 percent minority population, the Nation's second highest; but despite significant efforts, has only 8 percent minority enrollment at the University of South Carolina School of Public Health. The State has the shortest life expectancy and the highest infant mortality rate in the Nation, a disproportionate amount of which is attributable to the significant health problems in its minority population. The Committee directs the Administrator to give special consideration to efforts being made by organizations in the State to address the pressing need for identifying, recruiting, and retaining minorities in public health programs.

Health professions special educational initiatives

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the health professions special education initiatives program. This is the same as the administration request and the 1984 appropriation.

The health professions special educational initiatives program supports grants and contracts to conduct a variety of activities in the national interest. Funds go to health professions institutions, among others, for targeted health professions projects in a variety of high-priority areas, such as care of the elderly, health promotion, and disease prevention.

The Committee has included $5,000,000 to establish programs in geriatric health care methodology. These funds would be used to establish academic administrative units to provide clinical instruction in geriatrics.

The Committee is very concerned about the future trends in health care for the aged. Between now and the year 2000, the size of the population group aged 55 and older is expected to increase 19 percent; 65 and older will increase 27 percent; and 75 and older will increase by over 50 percent.

With regard to the health professions special initiatives program, the Committee endorses the administration's plan to encourage the place-

ment of podiatrists in underserved areas as well as its continuing emphasis on geriatric education. The Committee also urges that priority be given to developing health care in rural areas, including the recruitment of health professionals, site development, and continuing education for physicians serving in rural underserved areas.

Advanced nurse training

The Committee recommends $17,500,000 for advanced nurse training for fiscal year 1985. This is $16,200,000 more than the administration request and $4,240,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1984.

This program provides institutional support, through grants or contracts, to nursing schools to strengthen and expand graduate nurse training at the masters or doctoral level leading to the development of clinical nurse specialists, teachers, administrators, and supervisors.

The Committee recognizes the complexity of today's health care settings which demand specialized knowledge and experienced and skilled managers and specialists. This need was recently supported in the congressionally mandated report on nursing education prepared by the Institute of Medicine, which reinforces the importance of the Federal role in nurse training activities.

Nurse practitioners

The Committee has included $12,000,000 for the nurse practitioner program for fiscal year 1984. This is $9,000,000 more than the administration request and $240,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984.

This program provides grants to public or nonprofit hospitals and other entities to plan, develop, and operate programs to train nurse practitioners in primary health care, and to improve educational programs to assure competency of primary health care providers.

Nursing special projects

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for nursing special projects for fiscal year 1985. This is $2,000,000 more than the administration request and $2,844,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 level.

This program provides grants and contracts to nursing schools and other institutions to develop innovative nursing methods, especially for treating high-risk groups such as the elderly, children, and pregnant women. The program is also designed to increase educational opportunities for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the nursing profession and to address other areas emphasizing primary care, bedside nursing, and specialized nursing schools.

Nurse traineeships

The Committee has included $12,000,000 for the professional nurse traineeships program for fiscal year 1985. This is $2,400,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1984. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The Committee is aware of the shortage of adequately prepared leadership personnel in nursing as detailed in the recent Institute of Medicine study on nursing education.

The nurse traineeships program provides support to eligible public or nonprofit institutions which, in turn, award traineeship grants to professional nurses receiving advanced educational preparation for administrative or supervisory positions, or to serve in other professional nurse specialties.

Nursing fellowships

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the nursing fellowship program for fiscal year 1985. This is $2,040,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program provides grants to individuals and institutions to support predoctoral and postdoctoral training in research.

Nursing research grants

The Committee has included $9,400,000 for the nursing research grants program for fiscal year 1985. This is $400,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and $7,400,000 more than the administration request.

This program provides grants to public and private organizations and institutions to improve the health care of Americans through support of high-quality research projects in areas related to nursing practices, education, and delivery of services.

Nurse anesthetists

The Committee has recommended $1,000,000 for the nurse anesthetists program for fiscal year 1985. This is $600,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

This program funds grants to public or private nonprofit institutions to cover the costs of traineeships for the training of licensed, registered nurses to be nurse anesthetists. Over two-thirds of the current supply of nurse anesthetists deliver services in small hospital settings in medically underserved areas.

Center for Nursing Research

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 and 40 positions for the establishment of a Center for Nursing Research within the Bureau of Health Professions. No funds were requested by the administration for this activity.

The Committee believes this to be the most cost-effective method to implement the recommendations of the Institute of Medicine and permit an orderly and prudent expansion of existing program functions in support of nursing research. Many of today's nurse researchers are a result of educational efforts in the Bureau of Health Professions and have obtained the skills and gained access to the resources they need to continue in this field. It is the intent of the Committee that by the creation of this center many more nurses will become interested in and seek research career opportunities.

Bureau of Health Professions

Program support

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 and 330 positions for administration of the national health professions and nurse training programs for fiscal year 1985. This is $4,695,000 more than the administration's request, $530,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation, and the same number of positions as the 1984 level.

The staff of the Bureau of Health Professions provides consultative and technical services to medical and nursing schools and to a wide variety of other entities working together for the improvement of the health care provided to our citizens. The Committee is aware of the need to maintain a professional staff of highly skilled and experienced individuals with the expertise essential to administering these national programs.

Health maintenance organizations and resources development

Health planning

The Committee has deferred consideration of funding of the health planning programs pending the enactment of authorizing legislation. The administration has proposed eliminating the health planning programs for the past several years. However, in 1984 the programs were maintained under a continuing resolution and the Committee expects the programs will be continued in 1985 under a continuing resolution in the absence of new authorizing legislation.

Health teaching facilities interest subsidies

The Committee has deferred consideration of this activity, along with others in the HMO and resources development account. The Committee will review this matter at the time of consideration of the continuing resolution.

Bureau of Health Maintenance Organizations and Resources Development—Direct operations

The Committee has deferred consideration of this activity, along with others in the HMO and resources development account. The Committee will review this matter at the time of consideration of the continuing resolution.

Buildings and facilities

No funds are recommended for this program. There is no budget request for the program. This activity provides for the construction, alteration and improvement of facilities at the National Hansen's Disease Center in Louisiana. The fiscal 1984 enacted level of $883,000 provided for construction of 475 feet of covered walkway which will be part of a larger walkway system. The walkways permit wheelchair patients to move around in these areas. These funds, which remain available, also will be used for routine maintenance and repairs at the Carville facility.

Program management

The Committee has included $22,795,000 for the Health Resources and Services Administration program management activity for fiscal year 1985. This is an increase of $14,770,000 over the administration request and is $8,084,000 over the fiscal year 1984 level.

Within funds available for this activity, HRSA may make reallocations to other management and operating activities to continue high priority programs.

The Committee has learned that one aspect of streamlining the Office of the Secretary pursuant to the recommendations of the Grace Commission has been the transfer of the regional office of facilities engineering and construction (ROFEC) from the departmental management account to the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The bulk of the Department's construction activities have been in HRSA in recent years. By consolidating these functions from 10 regional offices into 3, HRSA will achieve greater efficiency and reduced costs in operations.

Although the Department has proposed that 79 positions would be sufficient to service the consolidated functions, the Committee considers this estimate to be severely understated. The Committee notes, for example, that the Congress has had to appropriate funds for vital and necessary construction projects in the absence of a departmental request, and it is the Committee's conclusion that these and future critical projects have not been taken into account in the Department's ROFEC consolidation plan. Therefore, the Committee is allowing $7,295,000 and 127 positions to the HRSA program management account. When added to $400,000 to be reimbursed from St. Elizabeth's Hospital construction, for a total of $7,695,000, this appropriation will provide $6,695,000 for personnel costs, $500,000 for field travel, and $500,000 for severance pay and related costs.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

1984 comparable appropriation	$32,000,000
1985 appropriation request	26,500,000
Committee recommendation	26,500,000

The Committee recommends $26,500,000 for the medical facilities guarantee and loan fund. This is the same as the administration's request, and $5,500,000 less than the 1984 level. These funds are used to comply with the obligation of the Federal Government to pay interest subsidies on federally guaranteed loans throughout the life of the loans. These loans were used for hospital modernization, construction, and conversion.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS (HEAL)

The Committee recommends continuing a $225,000,000 level for HEAL guaranteed loans to health professions students. This is $50,000,000 more than the administration request.

The Committee is concerned about the failure of many HEAL recipients to pay back their loans in a timely fashion. The Committee directs the Department to collect and provide current data on the number of HEAL loans in repayment status including the number of loans in delinquency and in default categorized by reasons for delinquency and default. The Committee also directs the Department to work with lenders toward the implementation of more aggressive collection procedures in dealing with delinquencies including the use of the credit rating system to affect the commercial credit rating of borrowers. Finally the Committee urges the Department to oppose borrower bankruptcy proceedings that violate the criteria set forth in legislation authorizing the HEAL program.

The Committee expects to receive a report on the steps the Department has taken to implement these directives by January 1, 1985. The report should indicate what action the Department has taken to better coordinate the ongoing administration of the HEAL loan program with the collection of delinquent and defaulted loans.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS COMMUNITY LOAN PROGRAM

The Committee recommends a loan limit of $1,000,000 for community loans and private practice loans. This is the same as the administration request.

The governing boards of freestanding NHSC sites may be provided loans to assist them in the initial development and operation of health care facilities in which NHSC providers are placed.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

The Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) loan and loan guarantee fund originally was established to provide working capital during the initial operating period of an HMO when financial deficits are expected. The statutory maximum amount for an initial operating loan to an HMO is $7,000,000; however, disbursements are limited to no more than $3,000,000 annually.

No new loans are being made after fiscal year 1983. During the hearings on the fiscal year 1985 budget request, the Committee learned that the administration's request of $2,600,000 for loan disbursements on loans made in 1983 and prior years was slightly underestimated. The Committee, therefore, has included bill language which limits disbursements on loans made prior to 1984 to $2,700,000.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

1984 comparable appropriation	$374,504,000
1985 appropriation request	369,864,000
Committee recommendation	402,730,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $402,730,000 for the Centers for Disease Control. This is $32,866,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $28,226,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $374,504,000.

The disease control appropriation provides support for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), which is the focal point within the Public Health Service for the prevention and control of diseases and certain other conditions, and has the lead responsibility for responding to health emergencies, such as natural disasters, technological hazards, and disease outbreaks.

To accomplish its mission, CDC identifies and defines preventable health problems and maintains active surveillance of diseases through epidemiologic and laboratory investigations and data collection, analysis, and distribution; serves as the PHS lead agency in developing and implementing operational programs relating to environmental health problems; and conducts operational research aimed at developing and testing effective disease prevention, control, and health promotion programs. CDC administers a national program to develop recommended occupational safety and health standards and to conduct research, training, and technical assistance to assure safe and healthful working conditions for every working person; develops and implements a program to sustain a strong national work force in disease prevention and control; and conducts a national program for improving the performance of clinical laboratories.

The Committee commends CDC for its contributions to the impressive gains that are being made in the health status of American people. During the past 5 years, death rates have fallen for all age groups in the United States and the Nation is making good progress toward the 1990 objectives which have become national goals.

The Committee has included bill language which requires that the administration provide at least 4,383 FTE's, consistent with the programs funded in this appropriation to provide the staffing necessary for CDC to continue its important role in protecting the health of the people of this country. Examples of these accomplishments are the elimination of smallpox from the world; reduction of disease incidence to all-time low for all vaccine-preventable diseases, except pertussis; and impressive progress toward the 1990 prevention objectives. The Committee has also provided 42 additional positions and FTE's to respond to the increasing number of requests from EPA and other activities related to Superfund.

The Committee is also concerned that the administration's program to reduce staff may have an effect on the center's ability to recruit and retain scientists necessary for the effective operation of the centers.

Preventive health and health services block grant

For the preventive health and health services block grant, the Committee recommends $93,000,000, which includes $500,000 and 20 positions to fund support activities. This amount is $3,500,000 more than the budget request, and $4,835,000 more than the 1984 funding level. The recommendation reflects the continued intent of the Committee to retain this block grant within the Centers for Disease Control. Also included is $3,500,000 to provide funds to the States to help offset the increased cost of vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DPT).

Venereal diseases

The Committee recommends $54,987,000 for the control of venereal diseases, the same as the budget request and $509,000 more than the 1984 level. Included in this total is $45,510,000 for grants and $9,477,000 for direct operations.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the number of reported cases of gonorrhea declined by nearly 7 percent in calendar year 1983, that the number of penicillin-resistant gonorrhea cases declined for the first time since these resistant organisms were introduced into this country in 1976, and that the reported incidence of primary and secondary syphilis declined for the first time since 1976. Along with this decrease in gonorrhea rates there has been a dramatic 44-percent decrease from 1973 to 1981 in the rate of visits of patients with pelvic inflammatory disease to private physicians' offices. The Committee continues to be concerned about the incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases, such as herpes and chlamydia. We see a need to continue to make progress against these health problems.

Immunization

The Committee recommends a total of $54,391,000 for childhood immunization, which is $8,007,000 more than the budget request, but $12,502,000 above the 1984 level. Of the total, $42,400,000 is for grants, $7,991,000 is for direct operations, and $4,000,000 is for the vaccine stockpile.

For more than two decades, CDC has provided project grant support to assist State and local health agencies in planning, developing and conducting immunization programs to eliminate or reduce childhood diseases. CDC also provides technical assistance and consultation in management practices and program operations, develops national goals for vaccine-preventable disease control and reviews and evaluates State and local programs. CDC, in addition, monitors the safety and efficacy of new vaccines and maintains a vaccine stockpile.

This program is among the most successful of the Government's disease prevention efforts. The Committee wishes to note that currently measles, rubella, and mumps are at all time lows in reported cases, and there were only 8 cases of paralytic polio, 5 cases of diphtheria, and 75 cases of tetanus reported in the provisional data for 1983.

The recommendation includes $2,000,000 to initiate an effort to eliminate rubella and congenital rubella syndrome from the United States to prevent congenital deformities. The recommendation also includes $4,000,000 to extend the vaccine stockpile to 16 weeks. The Committee is impressed with the consolidated vaccine purchase arrangement CDC has with the States. As a result, more doses of vaccine have been purchased with the funds available resulting in more children being immunized.

Included in the grants program is $8,007,000 to provide for the consolidated purchase of DPT vaccine for the States.

Infectious disease

The Committee recommends $46,161,000 for this activity, the same as the budget request, and $2,161,000 more than the 1984 level. Infectious disease prevention is a major component of the CDC prevention effort, and is important to the goal of reducing morbidity and mortality. The CDC's efforts in infectious disease prevention are directed toward developing new or improved prevention and control methods and techniques, and accelerating the general application of accepted prevention technology. CDC's efforts in this area also include participation in multinational collaborative studies on international disease problems in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO).

The Committee commends CDC for its continued efforts to find the cause of a most serious public health problem—acquired immune deficiency syndrome, known as AIDS. The AIDS problem is particularly significant because of its high mortality rate, the short survival of AIDS patients, their many years of life lost prematurely, the unavailability of a specific therapy, and the enormous costs of medical care. The Committee provided $12,000,000 in 1984 for AIDS and directed the Department to reflect a realistic assessment in 1985 of the resources needed to deal with this important health problem. The recommended FTE level for 1985 provides an additional 58 FTE for AIDS-related activities for a total of 138.

The Committee directs CDC to pursue the research into retroviruses to develop a prevention and control program, including a specific and economical test, for AIDS. It is essential that we eliminate the risk of AIDS contamination to the Nation's blood supply. If additional resources are needed, as a result of identifying the AIDS agent, the Committee directs the Department to submit the request to the Committee for consideration as soon as possible.

Tuberculosis grants

The Committee is distressed that after three successive years in which the Congress has demonstrated the priority it places on tuberculosis control by adding funds, the Department continues to request no funds in the budget for the tuberculosis control grant program. The Committee again recommends $5,000,000 for this program in fiscal year 1985, the same as the previous year's appropriation. The Committee believes that such action is justified by the persistence of the tuberculosis problem, which has been complicated by the development of strains which are resistant to some or all of the antituberculosis drugs.

The Committee believes that the state-of-the-art is such that elimination of transmission is possible and should be pursued as has been done with smallpox, rubella, and measles. The Committee therefore requests that the Department prepare a report to be submitted prior to the fiscal 1986 appropriations hearing regarding the extent of the tuberculosis problem, trends, and prospects for its eradication, including the amount of resources needed which will lead to the elimination of tuberculosis in the near future.

Chronic and environmental disease prevention

For chronic and environmental disease prevention, the Committee recommends $28,490,000, an increase of $2,433,000 over the budget request and $3,152,000 more than the fiscal year 1985 appropriation level.

Chronic diseases and adverse health effects from exposure to environmental hazards are among the most difficult problems facing Federal, State, and local health officials. Chronic disease prevention is based on early detection of disease to avoid complications, and on changing risk factors which can help to prevent occurrence of disease. This activity supports a program of services to address such complex public health problems as:

1. Man-made hazards such as pesticides, herbicides, toxic chemicals, injuries, and radiation.
2. Health-related behavior such as misuse of alcohol and drugs, lack of exercise, overweight, smoking, stress and violent behavior, safety practices outside the workplace, and use of preventive health services.
3. Certain chronic diseases or conditions with environmental or other causes, for example, cancers, birth defects, chromosome or other genetic damage, malnutrition, and diabetes.
4. Natural hazards, for example, radiation, heavy metals (lead and arsenic), and climatic, geologic, and weather phenomena such as heat waves, volcanoes, or hurricanes.

The Committee has added $533,000 and 10 FTE's to continue CDC's activities in lead poisoning prevention and $500,000 and 11 FTE's to continue the dental health program which the budget proposed to eliminate. Grant funds have been included in the block grants, but there continues to be a need to provide guidance and technical assistance for these important national programs that have been proven to be highly cost effective.

In addition, $1,400,000 has been added by the Committee to the diabetes control program in order to establish five new State programs funded at about $200,000 per State and to support needed growth in existing programs. Existing programs in 20 States have not received increases for about 3 years. The amount added would provide approximately a 10-percent increase for the existing State programs.

The Committee is very impressed with the results of the diabetes control program in preventing the development of the complications of diabetes such as blindness or amputations. Existing State programs have shown dramatic reductions in hospital admissions and stays which assist in reducing the cost of health care for diabetics. Research in two States has shown that such savings to medicare and medicaid in 1 year equals or exceeds the entire cost of the State control program.

Occupational safety and health

The Committee recommends a total of $66,705,000 for occupational safety and health activities, which is $10,260,000 more than the budget request and $1,825,000 over the 1984 level. The objectives of this activity are to prevent work-related hazards for 104 million U.S. workers. According to Bureau of Labor statistics (BLS) 1981 data, 1 out of every

10 workers in private industry suffers an occupational injury annually; about 4 out of 100 workers are disabled from these injuries; and approximately 7 workers in 100,000 are killed on the job each year.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), conducts research to establish causes of work-related injury and illness through laboratory and epidemiologic research; produces criteria for protective standards; responds to requests for health hazard evaluations; trains occupational safety and health professionals, and disseminates related information to appropriate audiences. Decreases in the number and rate of work-related injuries indicates that progress is being made in protecting workers against hazards in the workplace. However, more than 11,000 workers still die each year due to accidents in the workplace, indicating there is still much progress to be made. The Committee approves a level of $55,443,000 for NIOSH research, an increase of $1,655,000 over the 1984 level.

Included in the recommendation is $1,500,000 and 12 additional FTE's to the Division of Safety Research of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health for occupational injury control. This funding will allow NIOSH to conduct major research, establish an injury epidemiologic program, obtain scientific data, develop a program in conjunction with the insurance industry and/or State health departments for the dissemination of important risk factors, and will enable the Institute to develop a research program involving the lower back.

For training of occupational safety and health professionals, the Committee recommends $8,760,000, the same as the 1984 level. The budget proposed to eliminate funding for training which supports the operation of educational resource centers as well as various project training programs. The Committee believes that such professionals are an important component of health safety in the workplace. Such personnel serve as important resources to management and labor for the region in which they are located. The Committee concurs with the budget request of $2,502,000 for direct operations which supports scientific and technical services relating to the various NIOSH activities.

The Committee is pleased with the extent to which NIOSH is making use of the expertise of nurses within its programs. For example, the Committee understands that presently 26 percent of the NIOSH training grants in fiscal year 1983 were directed toward the training of occupational health nurses and, further, that NIOSH will be appointing professional nurses to its advisory committees. These individuals stress prevention in the workplace, as well as provide direct curative care.

NIOSH is urged to continue to give a high priority to working closely with nursing organizations. The Committee was also pleased to learn of NIOSH's efforts in the area of psychological disorders. As the Department's report, "Healthy People" emphasized, stress is, indeed, directly linked with numerous disorders including cardiovascular disease and digestive disorders.

Epidemic services

The recommendation includes $49,144,000 for epidemic services, $3,666,000 more than the request, and $3,114,000 more than the 1983 level.

The objectives of the epidemic services activity are to: (1) provide for the prevention and control of epidemics and protect the civilian population from public health crises such as biological and chemical emergencies or threats; (2) maintain surveillance systems, analyze data, and respond to public health problems when indicated; (3) develop public health epidemiologists; and (4) carry out the quarantine program as required by regulation.

The early recognition of adverse health conditions and the rapid application of prevention and control measures is fundamental to CDC's contribution to protecting the health of the American people. Bringing epidemic situations to rapid and successful conclusions, prevents costly morbidity and mortality. Cost effectiveness of these activities has been well documented just in terms of curative costs averted. The activities of surveillance, epidemiology, rapid reporting, and disease diagnosis capabilities support this CDC-wide response capability. CDC has to maintain minimum competence in many diseases that seldom occur, such as plague, smallpox. Lassa fever, et cetera, to provide backup for these investigations.

The Committee rejects the Department's proposal that "user fees" be imposed for reference diagnostic services to offset a budget reduction of approximately $2,000,000 for 1985. The Committee believes that the provision of reference diagnostic services to the States by the Centers for Disease Control is a clear example of benefit derived from laboratory tests that extend to the community, city, State, or region in terms of recognizing, controlling, and preventing the spread of epidemics. The Committee has, therefore, deleted the administration's proposed user fee provision in the appropriation language because of the possible adverse impact on public health. The Committee questions the wisdom of imposing user fees where there is a clear public health benefit from CDC's offering such services to the States.

The Committee has restored the $2,000,000 proposed as a reduction to offset the user fee collections as well as added $1,666,000 for equipment purchases proposed to be delayed. Last year, the Centers for Disease Control testified that such equipment was necessary to maintain current levels of activity, approach the state-of-the-art, provide labor saving and cost-effective equipment, and to retain scientists.

Program management

The Committee recommends $3,042,000 for overall program management, the same as the budget request and $128,000 more than the fiscal 1984 appropriation. This activity supports the overall direction and management of the Centers for Disease Control, including management policy, program planning and evaluation, science policy and review, equal opportunity assurances, public affairs, biosafety, international cooperation, and planning for domestic reactions in the event of chemical and/or biological emergencies.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

1984 comparable appropriation	$4,476,041,000
1985 appropriation request	4,566,453,000
Committee recommendation	5,163,597,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,163,597,000 for the National Institutes of Health. This is $597,144,000 more than the administration request and $687,556,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $4,476,041,000.

The National Institutes of Health is the major biomedical research arm of the Federal Government. NIH seeks to improve the health of the American people, and, indeed, people throughout the world, by increasing the understanding of processes underlying human health, disability, and disease. The agency supports biomedical and behavioral research in facilities in this country and abroad, conducts research in its own laboratories and trains promising young researchers for future work in the field.

The Committee continues to be exceptionally concerned with the administration's approach to the NIH budget. The Committee notes that the administration's overall budget request calls for a 14-percent increase in research spending the largest increases going to the Departments of Defense and Energy but with the National Science Foundation slated for a 13.6-percent increase as well. By contrast, only a 2-percent increase is requested for the NIH. That level of funding would severely reduce the number of approved and funded research projects; require significant cuts in direct costs for all project grants; reduce the amount of research that would be performed by our scientists; ignore the need for continued training opportunities that serve to attract the keenest young minds in America to biomedical research; severely handicap ongoing clinical trials and leave some 40 new clinical trials unfunded. The administration's budget request totally ignores deteriorating research facilities and the shortfalls and obsolescence in scientific instrumentation and equipment. And, in addition, it calls for the elimination of 588 positions.

The Federal Government's substantial investment in biomedical research for nearly four decades has resulted in America's unquestioned preeminence in this vital area of science. The establishment and growth of the Nation's productive biomedical research enterprise since World War II has been one of the most remarkable developments of that dynamic period. The Committee recognizes that our Nation's efforts in biomedical research have resulted in our citizens living longer and healthier lives than ever before. Now is certainly not the time to cut back our support, particularly in light of recent advances in new medical technologies, molecular biology, monoclonal antibodies, recombinant DNA, and many other areas of research now bearing fruit in terms of improved health and better survival rates from major diseases.

The Committee is in full agreement with special analysis K that appears in the fiscal year 1985 budget submission, that "Additional support for basic research is based on the premise that the long-term eco-

nomic strength of the Nation and continued improvement in the well-being of its citizens requires a sustained investment in basic scientific research."

Thus, the Committee has added $597,144,000 to the administration's budget request. It has, after hearing testimony from the Institute directors, members of the scientific community and interested lay public, initiated a program that will provide stability to our Nation's biomedical research effort over the next several years. The Committee's budget recommendation provides for full costs, at historical levels, for research grants, research centers, and ongoing clinical trials. In 1982 and 1983 large cuts were made in the grants not due to discretionary adjustments but due to budgetary constraints. The 1984 appropriation reversed this trend. However, the 1985 budget request has slipped back somewhat toward a policy of underfunding research projects by proposing reductions of about 5 percent for new and competing renewal awards as well as for noncompeting continuation awards. The Committee believes that such arbitrary reductions are unwise. The Committee, therefore, recommends sufficient funds to enable NIH to pay, on the average, about 97 percent of study section recommended levels for new and competing renewal projects and about 99 percent of noncompeting continuation projects.

The Committee is disturbed by the decline over recent years in NIH average award rates and paylines. In 1979 NIH received sufficient resources to fund almost 52 percent of all eligible applications for new and competing renewal research project grants. The average priority score or payline was approximately 240 (on a scale of 100 to 500, with 100 being the best score). The administration's 1985 budget request for NIH, however, would permit only 31 percent of all eligible applications to be funded and would entail an average priority score or payline of barely over 170. The Committee believes that this downward trend must be reversed and has provided funds to increase the minimum payline for each NIH Institute to at least 190. This will fund approximately an additional 1,850 new and competing renewal research project grants at an additional $240,000,000.

Intramural programs and research management are also funded at nearly full cost—including restoration of 500 of the 588 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions which would otherwise be eliminated by the administration's budget request. The Committee finds the proposal to eliminate 588 FTE positions to be ill-advised and a potential threat to the ability of NIH to remain in the scientific forefront. The proposed reduction will have a significant and harmful effect on research programs, training opportunities and oversight functions, both intramural and extramural. The Committee is also concerned that this reduction in staff positions may be carried out without proper regard for the unique nature of the research contributions made by NIH fellows, a major source of bright, young investigators for both clinical and basic research efforts. NIH fellows work in a wide range of promising areas, such as AIDS research, research on Alzheimers' disease, and several exciting

new cancer research programs. The NIH fellows are an investment in the future; these programs provide for the development of many tenured, senior investigators. The Committee, therefore, directs the administration to restore the NIH FTE strength by 500 FTE's. Sufficient funds for this purpose are provided under the intramural research and research management and support mechanism.

The Committee recommends funding research centers, other research grants, and research management and support at the current services level. For this purpose the Committee recommends adding $61,000,000 to the administration request. In addition, the Committee is providing sufficient funds to enable NIH to make approximately 100 additional research career awards. The Committee has also provided $35,091,000 for minority biomedical research support, which includes $1,500,000 for the minority biomedical high school summer programs. The Committee recognizes that NIH support for minority research strengthens the research and research training capabilities of minority institutions and is pleased with the progress of this program thus far.

The Committee finds that the administration has, in recent years, attempted to reduce the number of research trainees supported by NIH. The number proposed for 1985 is only 9,000—1,532 or almost 15 percent below the NIH share of the number of research trainees recommended by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The Committee is providing sufficient funds to enable NIH to support 10,100 research trainees, at a level that approaches the NAS recommendation.

The Committee is restoring the amount requested for intramural research to approximately the current services level and is providing an additional $10,000,000 for programmatic enhancements to further the current excellent work being done by NIH intramural researchers.

The Committee strongly disapproves the proposal to collect $7,500,000 in reimbursements for "nonresearch related services" provided to patients participating in research protocols at the clinical center. Such a scheme would harm the research activity of NIH since it would discourage participation in research protocols. Moreover, given all the legislative changes needed and the negotiations with insurance carriers which must be conducted before such a program can be put in place, there is little possibility that such a reimbursement program could be operational for 1985. Because of these substantial problems with the proposal, the Committee is restoring the $7,500,000 to the NIH appropriation under intramural research.

The Committee fully recognizes that clinical trials are the mechanism by which research discoveries are refined for application to the care and treatment of patients. The Committee has provided funding for the initiation of 41 new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee finds increasing evidence that the Nation's health research facilities are slowly deteriorating and that the great need for a new Federal rehabilitation and renovation program to replace outmoded facilities, relieve overcrowding, and accommodate changing research requirements must be addressed. Of particular need are new fa-

cilities for dealing with toxic wastes and with laboratory animals as well as major renovations and repairs for many existing facilities. There is also serious need for a current study of facilities needs. For these purposes the Committee has provided funds to initiate a modest beginning under the extramural renovation authorities of the National Cancer Institute, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, and the National Eye Institute, with $6,600,000 going to each Institute.

In addition, the Committee directs the Director of NIH to submit a proposal for the participation of the National Institutes of Health in a long-term plan designed to modernize and rehabilitate the national biomedical research physical plant and scientific apparatus.

Alzheimer's disease

For the past 2 years, the Committee has made special note of the serious and growing problems related to Alzheimer's disease. This degenerative brain disorder has stricken approximately 2.5 million persons, most of whom are elderly. The disease is responsible for 120,000 deaths each year, making it the fourth leading cause of death in this country. Research on the cause and treatment of Alzheimer's disease is supported by the National Institute on Aging, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the National Institute of Mental Health.

Last year an initiative with respect to Alzheimer's disease was launched. That, together with actions taken by this Committee, has enabled NIH and NIMH to begin enlarging the base of knowledge and understanding of this and related disorders. During this year's hearings, the Committee heard very compelling testimony describing promising research leads, particularly with respect to new diagnostic techniques. These medical experts, however, continue to regard Alzheimer's disease as one of the most serious threats to a growing elderly population.

Because of the projected increase in this segment of the population, the Committee holds to the belief that research in this area should continue to be a high priority, and that every effort should be made to sustain and capitalize on the momentum built thus far. The Committee has added sufficient funds to permit each institute to maintain the same rate of growth in basic research grants as was supported in fiscal year 1984 and recommends an amount sufficient for the Institute on Aging to establish five additional research centers and for NIMH to establish one new center dealing with the problems of the aged.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

1984 comparable appropriation	$1,077,279,000
1985 appropriation request	1,101,069,000
Committee recommendation	1,187,693,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,187,693,000 for the National Cancer Institute. This is $86,624,000 more than the administration request and is $110,414,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $1,077,279,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $40,725,000 over the President's recommendation to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190.

Research training

The Committee notes that while the National Academy of Science indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $8,310,000 over the administration's request to the NCI for its research training program so that additional trainees may be supported and that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career program. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $450,000 to the NCI for the support of additional research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $192,905,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $7,665,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $59,370,000 for NCI's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services for these activities in 1985.

Clinical trials

The Committee has provided $7,590,000 to enable NCI to support six new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985. These trials would explore high priority topics in such areas as: uncommon, but treatable cancers; regional limb perfusion of chemotherapy; immunotherapy in high risk colon cancer; and therapeutic trials of monoclonal antibodies.

Research centers

The Committee has provided an additional $12,410,000 over the administration's request for NCI research centers. This amount would support one additional center, for a total of 60, and restore close to full estimated costs for research centers in 1985. Cancer center core grants are essential for the stability and continued excellence of cancer centers, and directly enhance the effectiveness of research grants at the centers. The Committee is aware that during the past year such core grants have been treated differently from other grants and have been decreased on the average of 15 percent below the peer review levels, and desires that these core grants be funded at full peer review levels.

The Committee has received information concerning the Appalachian region's need for a state-of-the-art cancer center in West Virginia. It has been estimated that about one-third of those West Virgianians dying from cancer might have been saved by earlier diagnosis and treatment. The lack of organized statewide approaches to cancer prevention, detection, and accessibility to specialized care underscores the need for an academically-based cancer program for the State of West Virginia and the region of Appalachia that it would serve. The Committee directs that $4.5 million be used to facilitate the development of a cancer center at West Virginia University.

The Committee heard encouraging testimony from the National Cancer Institute in terms of projections for the future, testimony which reinforces the Committee's feeling that congressional support of NCI has been well invested. Because of strides in basic research knowledge, advances in technology, and continuing efforts to set in place a network to apply new knowledge, the Director of NCI now feels confident enough to predict a 50-percent reduction in cancer mortality by the year 2000. Basic research continues to be the top priority of NCI. The Institute has been directly involved with some of the achievements involved in reaching current levels of knowledge about the basic biology of life. Research carried on through NCI-supported grants and contracts, as well as through the Institute's intramural program, has led the way to new research results.

Scientists now know, for example, that there is at least one type of virus that causes cancer—HTLV, or human T-cell leukemia/lymphoma virus—discovered by an intramural NCI scientist. This same group of NCI scientists have discovered a virus that seems to be responsible for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), an achievement that offers the hope of reaching the ability to control a previously debilitating and almost always fatal disease.

The discovery of genes which seem to play a major role in the development of cancer, oncogenes, is another recent major step in understanding the mechanisms of malignancy. These genes, apparently present in every living cell, including human cells, appear to have played some significant role in evolution, probably in embryonic development. They also appear to be a central reason for the wild, uncontrolled malignant growth characteristics of cancer. Twenty-four of these oncogenes

have been "mapped" to their locations on chromosomes. The potential here is tremendous, because if the products of these genes can be identified, it may be possible to block their production, thus interfering with the development of cancer.

Testimony also described the discovery of fragile sites on chromosomes which may permit identification of persons at risk of developing cancer as a result of exposure to carcinogens. These so-called fragile chromosomes appear to offer a possible explanation as to why some individuals exposed to carcinogens get cancer, while others do not.

Other discoveries and achievements of this biological and technological evolution which have emerged as a result of NCI support to outstanding scientists include: recombinant DNA techniques, and the development of Hybridomas and monoclonal antibodies which offer great hope for vastly improving early diagnosis and treatment of cancer since they can be "armed" and targeted to a specific site on a specific cell, leaving surrounding normal cells untouched; the realization that cancer cells can spontaneously develop resistance to cancer drugs, but in a predictable manner giving scientists the ability to "outsmart" them; the discovery of an enzyme that facilitates information flow from RNA to DNA, a reverse of prior theory; and the emergence of biochemical epidemiology as a tool which will make it possible to use laboratory tests to identify specific persons at increased risk of cancer by measuring the actual amount of carcinogen bound to the DNA in their cells.

The Committee recognizes that these and other advances in basic research knowledge must be practically applied in order to be of direct benefit to the people who are developing cancer. Hence the Committee is pleased that NCI has been planning for this phase of reaching its goal and is already well on the way to having a "network" in place across the Nation to assure that all Americans will have access to the latest treatment available for all forms of cancer. It is anticipated that this effort to assure all Americans access to state-of-the-art treatment methods will provide for achievement of half of NCI's goal for the year 2000. This network covers the entire country, and consists of cancer centers, clinical trials, cooperative groups of clinical researchers, and the cancer control program, including the new community clinical oncology program (CCOP's). This latter cancer control program links community physicians with NCI clinical research programs, so that more cancer patients and their physicians will have the opportunity to participate in clinical trials. The Committee supports NCI's expanded clinical trials program, carried on largely through the clinical cooperative groups. This program has yielded results that are now reflected nationwide in improving survival rates. In 1900, for example, cancer was considered incurable. Since that time, survival rates have consistently increased, until today, the percent of all cancers in the U.S. that are curable approximates 50 percent. The Committee is pleased that NCI's training program has seeded the country with trained cancer specialists.

The Committee also encourages the further development of the newly initiated physicians data query system, or PDQ. This system is

designed to allow any physician with access to a computer terminal to have immediate information on state-of-the-art treatment of any cancer at any site. If every cancer patient and physician were to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by this system, NCI estimates that the national survival rate would rise by 10 to 15 percent, or more than 40,000 lives saved each year.

The Committee recommends the further development of preventive programs and is pleased at NCI's other major thrust in reducing cancer deaths by 50 percent within the next 16 years. Two major prevention components have been identified: smoking and diet. NCI aims at saving 75,000 lives a year through reduced smoking, and another 20,000 through improved diet, including informing Americans about the importance of more fiber and less fat. These optimistic goals of NCI are considered achievable because fully 80 percent of cancer cases are linked to lifestyle and environmental factors which can be controlled by individuals. The Committee understands that this prevention push will consist of two main phases, including a major program to disseminate general information about cancer prevention to the public at large, and second, a program aimed at those who are at highest risk to cancer. The Committee believes there is a clear and pressing need to improve public awareness of the role individuals can play in preventing cancer deaths. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that NCI give even greater priority to its role of educating our Nation about the relationship between lifestyle and cancer and to pursue initiatives which will be targeted towards improving prevention.

In order to track and monitor its progress toward its goals, NCI will utilize its surveillance, epidemiology and end results program (SEER). The Committee notes that the most recent SEER data show that for the years 1973 to 1980, fully 48 percent of cancer patients diagnosed have been cured. NCI expresses the belief that when the data are finalized for 1983, the 50 percent survival mark will have been surpassed. Taken in this context, NCI's goals for the year 2000 are even more encouraging.

The Committee is aware that the President's Cancer Panel will be holding meetings around the country during the near future in order to assess cancer center needs, including geographical distributions and responsiveness to the needs of minority populations. We will be interested in pursuing the results of this effort at next year's hearing.

The Committee is aware that the Construction Subcommittee of the National Cancer Advisory Board (NCAB) evaluated renovation needs and concluded that needs for NCI renovation support are far higher than indicated. In addition, the Committee understands that the Chairman of the President's Cancer Panel is joining with the American Cancer Society to fund a survey to measure overall cancer construction and renovation needs. The Committee directs that a report of the survey findings be presented before the fiscal year 1986 budget hearings. In addition, the Committee has provided the NCI with $6,600,000 as a modest beginning toward the rehabilitation of the Institute's extramural

facilities. In addition, these funds may be used in conjunction with funds provided for cancer centers to augment the startup costs of the West Virginia Cancer Center.

The Committee remains concerned that the National Cancer Institute give a high priority to addressing the extraordinary incidence of cancer among Native Hawaiian peoples. The Department's own figures indicate that Native Hawaiians have the highest incidence of any people in our Nation. The Committee is aware of the Institute's efforts to date to encourage quality research applications in this area and encourages NCI to continue to give this matter priority.

The Committee was very concerned to receive public witness testimony this year suggesting that consideration is being given to reducing efforts targeted towards children within NCI. The Committee has been most pleased that the survival rate of childhood cancer victims has increased from 5 percent in 1962 to 57 percent in 1982 and credits NCI with much of this success. Accordingly, the Committee reiterates its enthusiasm for efforts targeted towards children and directs NCI to maintain its commitment in this area at least at last year's level and, hopefully, somewhat higher. Although children make up only one percent of the cancer cases, they must be given sufficient attention.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

1984 comparable appropriation	$703,181,000
1985 appropriation request	718,852,000
Committee recommendation	807,149,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $807,149,000 for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. This is $88,297,000 more than the administration request and $103,968,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $703,181,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $55,909,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Science indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $13,159,000 to the NHLBI for its research training program so that additional trainees may be supported. Funding is included so that stipends may be increased to be more comptetive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $250,000 to the NHLBI for the support of additional research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $59,241,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $2,558,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time-equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $38,829,000 for NHLBI's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time-equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

Clinical trials

The Committee has provided $3,620,000 to enable NHLBI to support two new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985. These trials would explore high priority topics in such areas as: nutritionally oriented hypertension prevention and the comparison of the use of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) with bypass surgery.

Research centers

The Committee has provided an additional $3,716,000 for research centers. This amount will enable the NHLBI to support 57 centers close to full estimated costs.

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute supports a diverse but integrated research program on diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lungs, and blood, and on the use and management of blood and blood resources. Among the diseases for which the Institute has research responsibility are 4 of the 10 leading causes of death: heart disease, cardiovascular diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, and arteriosclerosis. These four disease groups, plus the other diseases that are within the purview of the Institute, cost the economy approximately $125,000,000,000 per year in health expenditures, lost wages due to illness, and lost wages due to premature death.

The Committee reviewed the result of several major clinical studies. One such study, the Lipid Research Clinics' Coronary Primary Prevention Trial, has provided definite proof for the first time that lowering human blood cholesterol reduces risk of coronary heart disease. The trial demonstrated that dietary restriction, combined with the cholesterol lowering drug cholestyramine, reduced cholesterol levels and caused a

24-percent reduction in death from definite coronary heart disease and a 19-percent reduction in nonfatal heart attacks. The results of the trial have immediate applicability to 1 or 2 million Americans who have elevated blood cholesterol but no evidence of coronary heart disease. The Committee agrees, however, since the study did not directly test the effects of lowering blood cholesterol through diet alone, the Institute needs to analyze these findings, together with findings from other studies, before making specific dietary recommendations to the public.

Another major clinical trial reviewed by the Committee assessed the safety and effectiveness of the steroid drug dexamethasone administered prior to birth in preventing respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants. The trial results showed that the steroid was safe for mother and child and is extremely effective in reducing the incidence of respiratory distress syndrome in female infants.

The Committee believes these trials are part of the Institute's program to test and validate new treatment methods and further underscore the need for continued support for additional clinical trials.

The Committee received testimony describing several examples of basic research supported by the Institute. Recent research is showing that the central nervous system has direct effects in regulating blood pressure in addition to its indirect effects through the autonomic nervous system. A notable discovery has been the identification of peptides in the brain that were formerly believed to be secreted by the gut, pancreas, kidney, or pituitary gland. These peptides have now been found in the nerve tracts in the brain that control blood pressure, where they act as neurotransmitters. Such neurobiology studies will continue.

Recombinant DNA techniques have now been used in the isolation, cloning, and mapping of the hemoglobin genes, which have facilitated studies of gene expression and regulation, as well as studies of prenatal diagnosis of Cooley's anemia and sickle cell disease. These advances permit earlier and more accurate diagnosis of these inherited blood disorders.

Studies show that certain biochemical reactions using oxygen can produce "oxygen-free radicals," which are unstable oxygen molecules damaging to living tissue. Treatment of lung diseases using elevated oxygen concentration may even bring about toxicity. Opportunities for understanding this problem have been enhanced by recent research that shows oxygen-free radicals are released in such conditions as exposure to radiation, ozone, oxides of nitrogen in polluted air, paraquat, and some anticancer drugs.

A new approach to the treatment of blocked coronary arteries involves the use of a laser, threaded through the blood vessels to the point of occlusion, where it can deliver bursts of energy sufficient to vaporize the plaque that is obstructing blood flow. However promising, much research on this technique is still needed; indeed no consensus yet exists as to the most effective laser source, energy levels to be employed, or dangers inherent in this procedure. The Institute will continue to support the basic research needed to resolve these questions.

The Committee continues to be concerned about acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and the potential threat of this disease to the safety of the Nation's blood supply. Now that it is likely that a causative agent has been identified, the Institute will assess the effectiveness of detecting this agent in blood, identify the prevalence of the agent in the blood donor population, explore methods to remove or inactivate the agent and prepare to effectively utilize new research findings as they become available.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Institute considers prevention research to be a crucial element in a balanced research program. Past efforts are showing results. For example, death rates for cardiovascular diseases have declined dramatically in the last 20 years. These successes have resulted from improved therapy for heart attack victims, lifestyle changes that prevent heart attacks, and improved medical management of patients with symptoms of cardiovascular diseases. Currently, the Institute does not know the relative contribution of factors that have led to the decline, but has begun a community surveillance program to obtain this information. While this data is being developed, the Institute continues to emphasize demonstration and education efforts not only in the area of cardiovascular disease but also in the Institute's other program areas. The Committee expects the Institute's efforts in this area to expand.

Together with General Motors Corp. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Institute sponsored a national conference for Fortune 500 companies on the benefits of prevention and health promotion at the worksite. Among the positive findings discussed at the conference were the results of major studies on high blood pressure control at the worksite for employees for Ford Motor Co., the State of Maryland, and Westinghouse Corp. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue development of this method of intervention.

The Committee has some concern about respiratory diseases caused by occupational exposure. Asbestosis, silicosis, and occupational asthma are among the leading causes of respiratory disorders in the United States. The Committee encourages the Division of Lung Diseases of the NHLBI to strengthen and expand its research efforts in this area.

The Committee recommends that the Institute continue programs designed to help smokers quit and persuade young people not to start. One reason for this effort is that deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD) are increasing, and, although there is no cure, COPD can almost always be prevented if one abstains from smoking cigarettes. The Institute will work with medical associations, public health groups, voluntary organizations, and business and labor organizations to establish programs designed to help people give up their smoking habit.

The Committee acknowledges that importance of maintaining a balance among programs focused on knowledge acquisition, major clinical studies to validate research findings, and demonstration and education programs designed to develop and transfer reliable information to health care providers and the public as rapidly as possible.

The Committee is most pleased with the Institute's increasing commitment to the area of prevention, which, as emphasized in the Surgeon General's report "Healthy People," will be highly cost-effective in the long run. In this regard, the Committee was especially pleased by the Institute's recent reorganization and the establishment of a new Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications which will enhance the progression of scientific efforts from basic laboratory research toward improved disease prevention, treatment, and health care delivery in the areas of heart, lung, and blood diseases.

The Committee has learned that hematology research has been very productive through the years. Fundamental studies on the blood have provided basic information of broad applicability through all of biomedical science. For example, NCI basic leukemia virus studies have provided causative information about AIDS, a disease that strikes blood lymphocytes and the immune system; basic genetic research on thalassemia (Cooley's anemia) through NIADDK has been key to prenatal diagnosis of hematologic and other disorders and to much of the genetic engineering of today; and a large amount of basic and applied blood research on sickle cell anemia and other disorders supported through NHLBI.

Accordingly, the Committee believes that the hematologic research continue to be supported by multiple institutes such as NHLBI, NIADDK, and NCI.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

1984 comparable appropriation	$88,161,000
1985 appropriation request	91,096,000
Committee recommendation	98,451,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $98,451,000 for the National Institute of Dental Research. This is $7,355,000 more than the administration request and $10,290,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $88,161,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $3,144,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Science indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH in recent years has declined.

The Committee is also aware that the Institute recently completed a comprehensive long-range plan for dental research which identified a shortage of dental clinical investigators. Therefore, an additional

$1,480,000 has been provided above the requested level to permit the National Institute of Dental Research to expand its program of research career awards for dental clinical investigators. In addition the Committee directs that trainee stipends be increased to levels that are more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $600,000 to the NIDR for the support of additional research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $19,880,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $907,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions that will enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $6,775,000 for NIDR's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

Clinical trials

The Committee has provided $900,000 to enable NIDR to support four new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985. These trials would explore high priority topics in such areas as: the use of chemotherapeutic agents in the prevention of periodontal disease; and the efficacy of surgical and nonsurgical treatments of periodontal diseases.

The National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR) was established in 1948 with the broad mission of improving the oral health of the American people. The Institute supports research on the cause, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of a wide range of oral disorders as well as studies of the normal growth, development, maintenance and repair of oral soft and hard tissues.

The Committee has received a long-range research plan for fiscal year 1985–89 that summarizes research accomplishments and consequent gains in the oral health of Americans over the 35 years of the NIDR's existence, and sets forth goals and promising research directions for the future. The Institute states that the plan, "Challenges for the Eighties," will serve as its blueprint for the coming years, detailing ways in which the NIDR will further four major goals: (1) to maintain the excellence and international prominence of its broad-based intramural program; (2) to expand partnership with the academic, business and professional communities; (3) to increase applications of behavioral and other re-

search findings to accelerate transfer of new science and technology to professionals and the public; and (4) to develop new mechanisms to augment the research pool, particularly to increase the number of dentist-scientists-clinical scholars who combine advanced dental training with research experience in science. The Committee was pleased to learn that the NIDR has completed an administrative realignment to streamline operations and reduce overhead so that greater support can be given to the research effort.

The Committee received testimony about several important advances in the past year: the isolation of a gene that codes for one of the four major proteins essential to the production of a major constituent of tooth enamel; the success of a method of using weak electrical currents to propel antiviral drugs into sites of oral herpes simplex lesions (cold sores); and the identification of cell surface receptors on certain cancer cells that enable malignant cells to invade other tissues and thus facilitate the spread of cancer. It was emphasized that this range of activity as well as the cell and molecular biology techniques employed are typical of oral health research today. They reflect the evolution of dental research into mainstream biomedical and behavioral research, with applications that extend beyond the oral tissues of other body organs and systems.

The NIDR reported that caries research, long a major factor in the Institute's research portfolio, has achieved notable success in reducing the toll of tooth decay. A 1979–80 Institute survey showed that, over the past generation, the prevalence of caries in school children has been halved and the number of children completely caries free has risen to about a third. The Committee believes that these results of extensive long-term research, savings in the country's dental bill of $2,000,000,000 a year, serve to underscore the necessity of continued investment in dental research.

The Committee learned that work continues on perfecting existing caries-preventive methods and developing new ones. Over the years, Institute-supported research has established that the mineral fluoride increases a tooth's resistance to decay and aids in the repair of small lesions in enamel following attack by cariogenic bacteria. Community water fluoridation programs, school fluoride mouthrinse programs and ongoing development, refinement, promotion and adoption of various fluoride preventive measures are considered the chief factor in the decline of tooth decay. The Institute hopes to expand clinical trials of a miniaturized device that could be implanted on single teeth to allow the continuous slow release of small amounts of fluoride. Such a device might be the ideal caries-preventive method for use in patients at high risk of developing caries, such as handicapped or immunosuppressed individuals.

The Institute has testified that research to develop a safe and effective anticaries vaccine continues apace. New molecular techniques are enabling the isolation of selected molecules from the bacterium, Streptococcus mutans, considered the principal agent in dental caries.

Such molecules would be incorporated into an oral vaccine that would ideally be given to infants to confer immunity to tooth decay.

The Committee was pleased to learn of the effectiveness of dental sealants—yet another caries-preventive measure that complements the use of fluorides. Thin plastic films applied to the chewing surfaces of posterior teeth coat the deep pits and fissures of teeth, areas that are least benefited by fluoride. An NIH Consensus Development Conference in December 1983 unanimously concluded that dental sealants are safe and effective; it is expected that the use of sealants by dental practitioners will dramatically increase.

The NIDR intends to continue its efforts in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of the periodontal (gum) diseases, considered a major factor in tooth loss in adults. The Institute aims to develop simple, practical preventive procedures easily adopted by all people. The focus on periodontal diseases is especially important in light of the successes of caries prevention. More young people are reaching maturity retaining nearly all their teeth, and these adults will be living longer. The periodontal diseases, ranging from mild reversible gingivitis to advanced periodontitis, are widespread. There is also preliminary evidence that root surface caries is increasing. The Committee supports the Institute's plan to assess the seriousness of these problems, by conducting an epidemiological survey of the oral health status of adults and the elderly in the U.S. population in 1985.

The survey will be an important extramural activity undertaken by the newly formed epidemiology and oral disease prevention program. This program enlarges upon certain activities of the now discontinued national caries program and reflects the Institute's desire to expand prevention activities to include all oral diseases.

To round out the research picture for the year, the NIDR reported highlights in other major program areas. A new pain research unit under NIDR leadership opened in the Ambulatory Care Research Facility of the NIH Clinical Center in March 1983. Research at the unit explores the diagnosis, measurement and new treatments for a variety of acute and chronic pain conditions that affect any part of the body, not only the orofacial region.

Oral cancer and herpes-virus research have been linked in studies that show how the herpes simplex virus becomes sequestered in nerve tissue. In some cases the viral DNA is incorporated into the host cell's genes where it may precipitate destructive changes, including the transformation of a cell from normal to malignant.

Research in developmental biology and craniofacial anomalies continues to elaborate the gene-environmental interactions that govern normal craniofacial development or that can give rise to malformations such as cleft lip and cleft palate. Research on mineralized tissues continues to identify complex molecules found in the ground substance of bones and teeth critical to the growth, maintenance and repair of these hard tissues. Research on the salivary glands and the products of secretion attracts an increasing number of research investigators who have

discovered new salivary components important in the preservation and protection of the oral tissues. Investigators are also increasing the use of saliva as a conveniently accessible fluid by which to monitor levels of pharmaceuticals and naturally produced body substances.

In restorative materials, the more traditional field of dental research, the NIDR reports growing use of new synthetic composite materials to achieve natural-looking restorations of defects in anterior teeth. Continued progress in formulations and techniques should soon enable use of such synthetics in posterior teeth. Increasingly, new alloys are replacing gold and other costly metals in crowns and other restorations.

The Committee is pleased with testimony that describes multifaceted research efforts conducted by NIDR. The Committee understands that research talent that has sparked advances in dental science over the decade shows no sign of abatement and that there is promise of even greater potential for progress in oral—and general health—in the years to come.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS, DIABETES, AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

1984 comparable appropriation	$462,567,000
1985 appropriation request	475,324,000
Committee recommendation	545,551,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $545,551,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. This is $70,227,000 more than the administration request and $82,984,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $462,567,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $48,748,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190.

Research centers

The Committee has also provided an additional $6,232,000 over the administration's request to the NIADDK so that the Institute may provide current services funding for research centers.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $8,239,000 to the NIADDK for its research training program so that additional trainees may be sup-

ported. That stipend may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $1,200,000 to the NIADDK for the support of additional research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $62,355,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $4,352,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $18,056,000 for NIADDK's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

The Committee believes that the NIADDK supports extremely important research in many inter-related areas of science. The Committee has been impressed by the objective criteria for allocating resources established by the Director relating to award rates paylines while encouraging research opportunities in all areas. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue the use of such resource allocation criteria and also to continue its many inter-institute initiatives in areas such as diabetes and immunology.

The National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIADDK) has research responsibility for many of this country's most serious and widespread diseases. The Institute's research mission includes arthritis, musculoskeletal and skin diseases; diabetes; endocrine, urologic, digestive, and kidney diseases; and nutritional, metabolic, and blood disorders. The estimated economic burden of these diseases is over $100,000,000,000 annually. Through vigorous programs of basic and clinical research, the Institute is generating new knowledge about the underlying causes of these diseases and is spurring the development of effective therapies and preventive approaches.

The Committee heard testimony regarding research accomplishments in arthritis, which affects an estimated 37 million Americans. Of particular interest is the recent isolation of a virus from the joints of rheumatoid arthritis patients—a finding that may point to a viral cause of this disease and the possibility of developing a preventive vaccine. It is recognized that this research is preliminary, however; and that extensive further investigation will be required to determine the possible role this virus plays in rheumatoid arthritis.

The Committee understands that at the moment the long-term effectiveness of conventional therapies for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis appears limited. For the past several years the Committee has received testimony about the antibiotic approach to the treatment of this costly and crippling disease. The Committee wishes to be advised by the National Institutes of Health if it is considering a clinical trial of the antibiotic treatment approach to rheumatoid arthritis and, if not, the extent to which it has seriously explored this possibility.

In osteoarthritis, or degenerative joint disease, recent improvements in the design and fabrication of manmade joints have led to improved postoperative success rates in both total hip and total knee replacements. Researchers are now experimenting with porous coatings or special surface finishings that can be applied to metallic implants to allow bone ingrowth and thus strengthen the bond between the bone and the prosthesis. Other studies of osteoarthritis are focusing on whether alterations in the distribution and shape of collagen fibrils in the cartilage may account for the apparent poor ability of cartilage to repair itself.

The Committee continues to be interested in the Institute's efforts to address the complex disease entity lupus erythematosus. This chronic disorder is especially significant for our Nation's black women, who are overly represented in its victims. The Committee urges NIADDK to continue to give high priority to lupus.

In skin diseases research, the Committee was pleased to learn of progress made in epidermolysis bullosa, a severe skin blistering disease of genetic origin. Scientists have discovered structural components of skin called "anchoring fibrils," which are greatly reduced or absent in patients with the severe form of this disease. This finding provides insight regarding the blistering process and may have important implications for diagnosis and management of this disease. The Committee has provided $750,000 for intensified research in this area. Further, the Committee encourages the NIADDK to issue program announcements and to take appropriate steps to stimulate interest in the research of EB among research scientists.

The Committee is encouraged to learn that diabetes research continues to move ahead rapidly. Hope for more effective treatments and for the means to cure or prevent this disease flows from a variety of research studies in immunology, genetics, virology and other scientific disciplines which may hold the key to combating abnormalities in the body's production and use of insulin. The discovery of genetic markers for diabetes may make it possible to identify individuals at high risk for diabetes and to intervene before onset of the disease. The demonstration that several common human viruses are capable of producing diabetes in laboratory animals may lead to the development of a preventive diabetes vaccine. Research on the treatment of diabetes has also advanced through the development of accurate self-glucose monitoring techniques, synthetically-produced human insulin, miniature battery-powered pumps for continuous insulin delivery, and the use of lasers to reduce the risk of blindness from proliferative diabetic retinopathy.

Research has also shown that the complications of diabetic pregnancy can be greatly reduced through meticulous control of blood sugar in the mother and through fetal monitoring. To determine whether strict control of blood glucose levels can prevent or ameliorate the devastating complications of diabetes, the Institute has initiated a diabetes control and complications trial which is now in its feasibility stage. If it proves possible to reduce only some of the kidney, eye and vascular complications of diabetes as a result of this trial, millions of dollars associated with the mortality and morbidity of diabetes will be saved. The Committee urges that the intense research effort be continued in this area.

Cystic fibrosis is another disease that is beginning to yield to intensive research efforts. Recent studies indicate that the sweat of cystic fibrosis patients has normal salt content but that the salt is not reabsorbed in the duct of the sweat gland as it is in normal individuals. Defective passive transport channels appear to be responsible for this defect, and most recent evidence suggests that reabsorption is blocked by a decreased ability to transport chloride. Scientists investigating exocrine sweat gland function have also found that the secretory portions of sweat glands in patients with cystic fibrosis are abnormal in their response to sympathetic nerve stimulation. These findings will allow investigators to concentrate their efforts on specific aspects of cystic fibrosis and thus accelerate the search for the metabolic defect underlying the disease.

Digestive diseases research is experiencing considerable progress, and will benefit from the Institute's support of a new research centers program in this field. The digestive diseases community showed a high level of interest when, in fiscal year 1984, the Committee provided funds to begin a digestive diseases research center program. Twenty planning grants were received by the Institute, eight planning grant applications were funded, and recently, ten research grant applications for core research centers were received. One area of promising research is the study of gastrointestinal peptides. An increasing number of these peptides have been found to have varied pharmacologic properties. Studies showing that similar peptides exist in both the brain and the gut have led to a better understanding of how gastrointestinal function is integrated and may provide insight into the basic mechanisms of many digestive diseases including functional bowel disease. In addition, several small peptides have been shown to lessen the severity of hemorrhagic pancreatitis in experimental animals. In infections of the digestive tract, researchers have implicated a class of hair-like appendages termed "pili" in promoting the adhesion of bacteria, and they are now trying to define the specific receptors on the intestinal surface of the host which mediate this adherence. Protection against such infections may eventually be possible by developing substances to either prevent colonization of the bacteria or dislodge them from the binding site. Digestive diseases research is also contributing to the development of new technologies such as the fiber optic endoscope and to improvements in surgical, organ-preservation and immunosuppressant techniques essential to transplantation of the liver and other organs.

The Committee is encouraged by this research activity and urges that funding for digestive diseases research centers continue to expand in fiscal 1985. The Committee hopes that applications for these research centers would include research for the study of endoscopic therapy, gut peptides, hepatitis, gallstone disease, immunology of the digestive tract, and the study of gastrointestinal diseases and nutrition in the elderly.

The Committee also urges the Institute to continue development of a digestive diseases data system to identify relevant risk factors and other epidemiological research appropriate to digestive diseases, and continue support of the Digestive Diseases Education and Information Clearinghouse and the National Digestive Diseases Advisory Board.

A major component of NIADDK kidney research is the study of glomerulonephritis, a complex group of immunologic kidney disorders that result in an estimated 50 percent of the cases of end stage renal disease (ESRD) in this country. The costs of federally supported dialysis and transplantation for ESRD patients is estimated at $2,000,000,000 annually. The Committee is aware that basic research holds promise of preventing or arresting the diseases that lead to ESRD and is supportive of the Institute's research efforts in the immunology of kidney disease and a planned clinical trial to determine the effect of dietary modification on the progression of chronic renal disease.

As a result of other kidney research, two drugs have been introduced which combat the formation and growth of kidney stones. A new field of "endourology" is developing in which small tubes are directed into the kidney using X-ray localization for stone destruction and removal. Another new approach uses shock waves to destroy stones without surgery.

In urology, a major effort is being made to determine the underlying mechanisms responsible for excessive growth of the prostate gland, which affects about 45 percent of men at age 45 and nearly 80 percent of men over age 60. Researchers are attempting to develop nonsurgical therapies for this condition through studies of the biochemical and hormonal events associated with abnormal growth of prostate tissue. Research is also continuing on urinary tract infections, including studies to impede the invasion and adherence of bacteria and to assess autoimmune responses in individuals genetically prone to such infections.

The Committee suggests that a urology research coordinating committee, which would consist of representatives from each NIH institute now involved in urology research, as well as representatives from other agencies involved in urology research, be developed so that Federal urology research activities can be better coordinated.

The Committee understands that hematology offers many avenues for important research, such as investigations of genetic abnormalities underlying sickle cell anemia and thalassemia. Research on these diseases include efforts to develop more accurate and safe prenatal diagnostic tests, to discover and refine drug therapies, and to use recombinant DNA and molecular biology techniques to pinpoint and correct defects in genetic material and gene expression. The ability of scientists to iden-

tify, select out, and grow bone marrow stem cells has also provided a powerful tool for clinical studies of many blood disorders. The Committee is aware of the complementary and well-coordinated NIH efforts in hematology within NIADDK and other institutes, and supports this multifaceted approach to this field.

The Committee recognizes that nutrition research is an important component of the Institute which is highly relevant to several categorical disease areas within the NIADDK mission. Exciting leads are emerging on the importance of insulin control mechanisms in diabetic obesity, and the essential influence of glucocorticoids in the expression of genetic forms of obesity. Research is also focusing on the ability of endorphins to depress appetite, the neural mechanisms involved in stimulation of food intake, and the role of certain peptide hormones in the regulation of food intake and adiposity. The Committee recognizes the Institute's expertise in nutrition research and encourages continued and expanded efforts in this important field.

The Committee has received testimony describing the devastating effects of osteoporosis imperfecta, commonly known as brittle bone disease. The Committee wishes to receive information describing the efforts NIH is making in this area of research. Furthermore, the Committee directs that the NIADDK program at least $500,000 for research on brittle bone disease.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE DISORDERS AND STROKE

1984 comparable appropriation	$335,197,000
1985 appropriation request	344,601,000
Committee recommendation	401,403,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $401,403,000 for the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS). This is $56,802,000 more than the administration request and $66,206,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $335,197,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $38,384,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research projects grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional and new project grants at a payline of approximately 190.

Research centers

The Committee has provided NINCDS $31,150,000 for its research centers program. Of the $2,741,000 additional funds provided, $741,000 will enable the Institute to fully fund those centers included in the administration's request and $2,000,000 will be for the funding of two new

centers which will concentrate on clinical research in stroke. The Committee has received testimony that stroke and its consequences cost the economy over $8,000,000,000 per year. The additional funds will be used to increase the activity of these centers to include demonstrations of new technology and to provide assistance for the victims of stroke.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Science indicated that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $3,947,000 to the NINCDS for its research training program so that additional trainees may be supported and that the stipends be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $750,000 to the NINCDS for the support of approximately 212 research career awards.

Javits centers

The Committee was pleased to hear that the NINCDS implemented the Senator Jacob Javits neuroscience awards program. Thirty-nine Javits awards have been made to date, with about 25 more to be made by the end of the fiscal year. These awards provide up to 7 years of stable support to skilled investigators of proven productivity who are involved in vital areas of neuroscience research. The Javits awards have been established to honor a former colleague who is now courageously battling amytrophic lateral sclerosis, and who has championed research support for disorders of the brain and nervous system.

The Committee directs the Institute to establish approximately five research centers to be called the "Senator Jacob Javits Centers of Excellence in Neuroscience." The centers shall be dedicated to finding the cause, prevention, and cure for neurological diseases and shall be designed so that multidisciplinary teams of the most capable scientists would address fundamental biological issues of nervous system structure and function. These centers of excellence would be program projects that would provide for broader degrees of research freedom and for stability over longer periods of time. The Committee has provided an additional $5,000,000 as initial funding for this purpose.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $50,416,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $2,607,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will enable the Institute to

support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $18,478,000 for NINCDS's research managment and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

Clinical trials

The Committee has provided $2,700,000 to enable NINCDS to support four new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985. These trials would explore high priority topics in such areas as: hyperbaric oxygen in the treatment of multiple sclerosis, calcium blockers in the treatment of cerebral vasospasms, and cochlear implants for restoration of hearing.

The National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS) has primary responsibility within the Federal Government for research on the brain and central nervous system. Knowledge of this complex system's structure and function is essential to the eventual conquest of some 600 lethal or disabling disorders.

The Committee has learned that neurological or communicative disorders strike one in every four Americans. Stroke, Parkinson's disease, presbycusis, Alzheimer's disease and other dementing disorders too often cripple the elderly. Adults in their most active years are struck down by Huntington's disease, multiple sclerosis, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Spinal cord injury is a major scourge of teenagers and youth in their twenties while the lives of children are diminished by autism, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, learning disorders, hearing loss, and delayed development of speech and language. Even newborn infants show signs of neurogenetic disorders such as tuberous sclerosis and neurofibromatosis.

The Committee this year learned of research progress toward overcoming and preventing these disorders. Many advances derive from new insights into the nervous system's most basic unit: the nerve cell, or neuron. Using advanced technology, scientists have amplified the limited concept of the neuron as an insulated wire that carries messages. Today, we know that the neuron is a complicated structure with interconnected components that exchange information and material along the neuron's fiber, from the cell's nucleus to its outermost parts and back again. When this nerve-cell traffic malfunctions, scientists have found, the cell breaks down and dies. How this degeneration results in identifiable neurological diseases such as multiple sclerosis is the focus of much research.

In response to a congressional request, a panel of 25 eminent scientists this year evaluated research opportunities and needs of the NINCDS. Among its many recommendations, the report urges that brain imaging technology be expanded; that multidisciplinary research centers be established, especially for Alzheimer's disease, stroke, epilepsy, neurogenetic disorders, spinal cord injury, and the developmental

disorders that affect reading, speech, learning, and behavior; that support be increased for investigator-initiated research projects; and that research training be increased.

The Committee learned that recent studies of Alzheimer's disease have centered on identifying and characterizing deficiencies in brain chemicals known as neurotransmitters. Other research has sought to define the organization and topography of the nervous connections that comprise the thinking brain. Recently, positron emission tomography (PET) studies of Alzheimer's disease patients have shown distinctive decreases in glucose metabolism in the brain's cortex, a finding that suggests intriguing leads for future research.

The Committee has followed closely the Institute's search for a gene marker for Huntington's disease. In a major advance this year, that marker was at last found on chromosome 4. With improved gene-mapping techniques, scientists are working to pin down the marker's exact location in the human genome. This discovery highlights a 4-year international research collaboration developed and headed by the NINCDS. The Committee expects that NINCDS support for Huntington's disease centers will be continued at current service levels.

The Committee is pleased that, to combat epilepsy, the Institute is supporting five clinical trials of new drugs seen as promising candidates for treatment of seizures. The Committee recognizes the significant progress in diagnostic capability and in the development of treatments for people with epilepsy. Other initiatives include research to prevent and treat neonatal seizures and to learn why antiepileptic drugs become less effective with time. The Committee is also cognizant that effective treatments have not been found for over 25 percent of people with epilepsy. The Committee notes with concern that funding for research only increased by 20 percent between 1978 and 1983 compared with a 67-percent growth for total NINCDS funding. Therefore, the Committee urges the NINCDS to accelerate the rate of increase in funding for epilepsy research.

Multiple sclerosis is a disabling and degenerative affliction of the nervous system that attacks the brain and spinal cord system. The Committee has become aware of this and other particularly tragic destructive diseases. Multiple sclerosis alone afflicts an estimated 250,000 Americans and an average of 200 people per week are newly diagnosed. The disease most often strikes people in the prime of their life—their twenties and thirties—just as young families are being raised and careers rising. The economic and personal loss associated with such diseases is tremendous.

Research on a number of diseases of the nervous system such as multiple sclerosis, and Myasthenia Gravis, whose cause remains unknown, has increasingly pointed to persistent viral infection and/or immunopathologic mechanisms as highly significant elements of the disease process and, in some instances, the probable cause of the disease itself. The Committee is aware of this scientific possibility and directs the Institute to closely coordinate and jointly fund programs with the NIAID

and Cancer Institutes to expand clinical and basic research in this important area. At the time of next year's hearings, a report on this will be expected.

Clinical trials are also proceeding on multiple sclerosis, with new information emerging about the therapeutic effectiveness of immunosuppressant drugs and the important role of myelin in sustaining motor function. The Institute will continue to pursue research leads for this crippling disorder. Among the most important and effective methods for developing treatments for people with epilepsy would be the establishment of comprehensive research and training centers. The Committee urges that the NINCDS consider establishing such centers.

The Committee remains interested in the technological revolution that has created new imaging devices for revealing detailed information on the biochemistry, metabolism, and anatomy of the brain. In patients with various disorders—including stroke, head trauma, Huntington's disease, brain tumors, Parkinson's disease, and epilepsy—the location of specific metabolic changes within the brain can now be pinpointed.

This new technology is also being used in the research against the national tragedy of central nervous system trauma. Considerable progress has been made, the Committee was told, toward understanding the basic damage that occurs soon after injury to the head and spinal cord. Intensive efforts are being directed toward elucidating the biochemical events associated with trauma, and finding ways to repair damaged tissue with specific nerve segments.

Batten's disease is a progressive neurological disorder, inherited as a recessive genetic disease affecting children causing deterioration in vision, coordination, mental faculties, and ending in death by the late teens or early twenties. Batten's disease may have an incidence as high as PKU or Huntington's chorea. The cause and cure for this disease are unknown. The Committee expects the Institute to continue the research effort on Batten's disease and related areas within the limits of high quality research available.

The Committee notes that back pain is the only permanent and total disability that continues to rise year after year in social security disability claims. The Social Security Administration found in a 1980 study that 23 percent of all claims were for back-related pain and injury, yet its cause, modificaton, treatment and even its natural history remain substantially obscure. The Committee, therefore, directs the Institute to advise the Committee as to potential research and prevention initiatives that could be undertaken to reverse this disturbing trend.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1984 comparable appropriation	$314,110,000
1985 appropriation request	325,379,000
Committee recommendation	372,485,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $372,485,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. This is $47,106,000 more than the administration request and $58,375,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $314,110,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $35,985,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190.

Research centers

The Committee has also provided an additional $166,000 to NIAID's research centers program so that the Institute may provide current services funding for its center grants.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $2,963,000 to the NIAID for its research training program so that additional trainees may be supported and that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $541,000 to the NIAID for the support of 79 research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $56,325,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $748,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $17,417,000 for NIAID's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

Clinical Trials

The Committee has provided an additional $5,570,000 to enable NIAID to support 10 new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985. These trials would explore high priority topics in such areas as: vaccine developments, AIDS, respiratory disease, and monoclonal antibodies in bone marrow transplantations.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) focuses its attention on the diagnosis, treatment, prevention and eradication of infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases. These objectives are realized through the conduct and support of basic and clinical research and research training in both the extramural and intramural research programs. The extramural program provides support for research grants, research and development contracts, research centers, and research training. The intramural program provides support for research projects conducted in the NIAID laboratories and clinics located in Bethesda, Md., and Hamilton, Mont. Within these programs, the Institute studies a broad spectrum of diseases ranging from the common cold to life-threatening disorders, including AIDS, lupus, and diabetes. These infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases impact every individual, either directly or indirectly, during his or her lifetime. As a group, infectious diseases continue to be one of the major health problems in the United States and the world, accounting for nearly 27 million patient days of acute hospital care annually in the United States. An estimated 35 million Americans suffer from asthma and other allergic diseases. Over 400 million days are lost from work annually because of acute respiratory illnesses. These disease statistics are a source of great concern.

The Committee has learned that research on microbes has led to new knowledge about many different aspects of health. Infectious diseases have not been conquered. They have been linked to the development of immunologic disorders and play a role in many chronic diseases such as arthritis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, endocrine disorders, and cancer. For many of these diseases, there is no known effective treatment or cure. The search continues for new and improved early detection, treatment, prevention, control, and eradication methodologies. NIAID-supported investigators are examining a wide variety of animal viral infections in efforts to unravel the ways that infections produce chronic diseases. In recognition of the devastation that these diseases inflict and the opportunities that are emerging, the Committee strongly encourages the Institute to continue its active support of infectious diseases research.

Infections can also play a role in immune-related diseases. Just as microbes may cause chronic diseases by a direct attack on vital organs, microbes can also provoke destructive immune processes. The current epidemic of AIDS is one dramatic example of this. Scientists are identifying the roles played by each component of the complex network of cells that make up the immune system and are building a knowledge base on how this extraordianry system may cause diseases such as

asthma and hay fever. At the Committee's request, the NIH prepared a report detailing the importance of immunology research, including NIAID's support of basic studies of the immune system as an organ system. Such studies include: asthma; allergic and other hypersensitivity disorders; immune deficiency diseases, including AIDS; systemic lupus erythematosus and other autoimmune disorders such as glomerulonephritis, juvenile diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and myasthenia gravis; organ transplant rejection; and immunologic response to infections by microorganisms. Because of the potential benefits to be derived from increased knowledge of the immune system and its implication in so many diseases, the Committee urges the Institute to maintain the momentum of its immunology research program.

Because of recent technical breakthroughs such as the discovery of "hormone-like" substances of the immune system, called interleukins, there are new opportunities to unravel the internal complexities of the immune system. Efforts are underway to discover other hormones that will aid in defining the complex mechanisms of immunity. Practical benefits have come from this basic work. The Committee is pleased that clinical trials have been initiated using interleukin-2 in the treatment of patients with immune disorders including AIDS.

The Committee is pleased to learn that NIAID-supported researchers are conducting important research activities directed against AIDS in efforts to uncover the epidemiology and natural history and to develop effective treatment modalities. These efforts include five major contracts tracking homosexual men in an attempt to define the natural history of AIDS; in-depth analyses of the exact nature of the immunologic changes in patients with AIDS; clinical trials of therapeutic regimens to repair the immune defects; basic studies of the many exotic organisms that cause unusual infections in AIDS patients; and animal studies attempting to develop new treatments for these unusual infections.

AIDS has focused widespread attention on immune deficiency diseases. These diseases occur when one or more parts of the immune system are missing or not functioning properly, subjecting the body to unrepelled invasion by ordinarily harmless microbes. Systemic lupus erythematosus, which results from a malfunctioning immune system, is one example of this. NIAID researchers have discovered some of the immunological abnormalities in lupus, revealing that complement, special blood components which amplify the powers of the immune system, are frequently absent in lupus patients. Investigators are now gearing their efforts toward disclosing how immune processes damage vital organs in lupus and toward developing new forms of therapy.

Common allergies such as asthma and hay fever also stem from deleterious immune processes. Last year, the Institute told the Committee that NIAID-supported investigators had uncovered and defined some extremely potent natural substances called leukotrienes, which cause severe allergic reactions. The Committee has been pleased to learn that efforts are now underway to develop antileukotriene drugs to prevent asthma. Important advances have also been made in improving the effi-

cacy of allergy shots. And, new ways are being explored to prevent asthmatic attacks from reaching the stage that results in absenteeism from work and school. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue these activities.

The relationship between the immune system and infections is most apparent in the process of immunization, the primary method of disease prevention. Immunization stimulates the ever-vigilant immune system against the threat of infection. The Committee learned that vaccines for at least 30 different bacterial, viral, and parasitic diseases are in the developmental stage. Revolutionary new tools, such as recombinant DNA and monoclonal antibodies, will permit researchers to develop vaccines years earlier than using traditional methods. The Institute has selected those vaccines that seem most promising for its accelerated development of new vaccines program. These include meningitis, hepatitis, respiratory diseases in children, diarrheal diseases, chickenpox, gonorrhea, influenza, whooping cough, genital herpes, and malaria.

The Committee is pleased to note a recent breakthrough in vaccine development by NIAID investigators using genetic engineering. NIAID researchers have taken bits of DNA from the hepatitis virus and stitched them into pieces of the smallpox virus to produce a new generation of vaccines that may protect patients against such dreaded diseases as hepatitis B, rabies, and genital herpes. In the future, it may be possible to develop a single recombinant vaccine to protect individuals against many diseases. This discovery has great implications for improved health and, as a result, an improved economy for the United States and the world, paving the way for the eradication of many dreaded diseases. The Committee commends the Institute on this endeavor and encourages the continued pursuit and exploitation of the opportunities at hand, resulting from the biological revolution, in the NIAID's effort to develop 10 new vaccines within the next 10 years.

It is possible that this innovation may represent the light at the end of the tunnel for the conquest of sexually transmitted diseases (STD's), which have reached epidemic proportions. New and recurrent episodes of genital herpes, chlamydial infections, trichomoniasis, and gonorrhea afflict millions of Americans. Certain gonorrhea organisms are so resistant that they can no longer be treated with penicillin. The Committee continues to encourage the Institute to apply the new biotechnologies to development of effective treatments and cure of STD infections.

Genetic engineering of vaccines has great implications for NIAID's tropical diseases program, which constitutes an important field of research. The Committee is impressed with the opportunities that exist for applying new techniques such as recombinant DNA and monoclonal antibodies in the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and perhaps eradication of diseases affecting millions of people throughout the world such as malaria, schistosomiasis, diarrheas, filariasis, and leishmaniasis. NIAID should continue its research in this area.

Progress continues in transplantation research. The probability of rejection of a transplanted kidney or other organ has been diminished by

improving the "match" between the donor of the organ and the patient. This "match" is achieved by identifying the "histocompatibility antigens" that trigger organ rejection. Advances in elucidating the genetic control of a number of histocompatibility antigens have been made through the application of molecular biological methods, including recombinant DNA techniques. As these genetic mechanisms are more thoroughly understood, the success rate of organ transplantation should improve. The Committee supports continuation of this research.

The congressional mandated centers for interdisciplinary research on immunologic diseases (CIRID's) continue to be a vital component of the immunology and allergy research endeavor, providing a fertile environment for productive scientific collaboration and for accelerating the transfer of biomedical research advances to physicians and their patients. CIRID's and the asthma and allergic disease centers bring together scientists of many disciplines to conduct innovative research in immunologic and allergic diseases. The Committee is pleased to note that the CIRID-supported self-management of asthma program for patients and their families has been and continues to be a success. These important centers programs should be maintained.

The Committee has provided funds to meet the growing need for expanded research programs in infectious, allergic, and immunologic diseases, giving a high priority to developing a new pool of scientists. The enhancement of the National Research Service award fellowship and training grants, as well as research career awards, are vital to this objective. These key mechanisms should be used to achieve this goal.

NIAID continues to sponsor and conduct a variety of public education programs, community outreach activities, and continuing medical education courses on many diseases—including asthma and allergies, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), chronic diseases, and AIDS—in cities throughout the United States. These programs are specifically designed to meet the needs of each specific audience—physicians, patients and their families, health care workers, and allied support personnel. The Committee considers public education to be a necessary component of the overall biomedical research objective. Hence, the Committee commends the Institute on this commitment and directs the NIAID to continue such activities, and expand their efforts in this area.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

1984 comparable appropriation	$415,634,000
1985 appropriation request	423,853,000
Committee recommendation	495,150,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $495,150,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. This is $71,297,000 more than the administration request and $79,516,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $415,634,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $59,406,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompet-

ing grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190.

Research centers

The Committee has also provided NIGMS with an additional $769,000 so that the Institute may provide current services funding to the research center grants included in the administration's request.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH in recent years has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $10,614,000 to the NIGMS for its research training program so that an additional number of trainees may be supported and that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $100,000 to the NIGMS to support additional research career awards.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $13,141,000 for the NIGMS research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

While every NIH Institute supports basic research related to the diseases it covers, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS) plays a unique role. The basic research on fundamental life processes which NIGMS supports is not targeted to any specific disease; however, it yields new knowledge and concepts about cells and their components, about genes and other biological structures, and about fundamental physiological processes which make possible the more disease-oriented studies funded by other NIH components.

The Committee recognizes that by its very nature, basic research usually takes a long time to bear fruit. However, recent years have been marked by a virtual explosion of new findings which bring us closer to the means of diagnosing, treating, and even preventing many of the diseases which still plague mankind. For example, studies on the genetics of Huntington's disease supported by the NIGMS, in collaboration with the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, have recently provided a marker for the as-yet-unidentified gene associated with this disease. This breakthrough may, in the not-

too-distant future, lead to techniques to screen for carriers of Huntington's disease. Furthermore, the techniques of molecular biology which were successfully applied in the search for the genetic basis of this disease can be applied to the study of other diseases—such as cystic fibrosis—the genetic defect of which is still completely unknown.

The Committee is pleased to note that the outstanding contributions of NIGMS-supported scientists were recognized again this year in the form of prestigious awards. A long-time grantee, Dr. Henry Taube of Stanford University, won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work on the role of metals in electron transfer between biochemical compounds, an essential cellular function. Dr. Eric R. Kandel of Columbia University received the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award for his studies on the cellular mechanisms of learning.

To capitalize on the many exciting developments and opportunities in the fields of genetics and cellular and molecular biology, NIGMS devotes approximately two-thirds of its funds to research projects in these areas. The Committee is impressed with the many conceptual and technical advances made by NIGMS-supported scientists during the past year, but recognizes that researchers are still very far from a complete understanding of the mechanisms that control the activities of the cell and the hereditary material it contains.

One important discovery involves ribonucleic acid (RNA), the molecule that translates genetic information and directs the synthesis of proteins. Scientists supported by the genetics program have shown that a type of RNA is able to act as an enzyme by catalyzing or speeding up a chemical reaction. This is a function which had previously been associated only with proteins (of which enzymes are a subclass). Experts in the field indicate that while this finding is so recent that its immediate impact on the prevention and treatment of disease is hard to predict, it has already changed the way scientists think about certain aspects of biochemistry and molecular biology, and is sure to do so in regard to diseases as well.

The cellular and molecular basis of disease program is supporting a number of studies which focus on the relationship between cell structure and function. Several grantees are examining the fiberlike structures that form a scaffolding for the cell's organelles. The scientists are learning how these fibers play a role in such vital processes as cell movement, cell division, and the transportation of important chemicals into, out of, and throughout the cell.

Other grantees of this program are actively studying the structure and function of receptors embedded in the walls of cells. Their work has already yielded great insights into how cellular functions are regulated, as well as how a number of diseases originate. Because the activity of these receptors is also crucial to the ways in which drugs act in the body, scientists supported by the pharmacological sciences program are investigating receptors as part of their efforts to develop new, more effective agents.

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Other grantees of the pharmacological sciences program are investigating ways to synthesize chemicals that are more pure, and, therefore, more biologically active in desired ways. One grantee of this program has developed a new method for producing a therapeutic agent which contains the desired configuration of the helpful molecule in the drug almost to the exclusion of its "mirror image." Because the "mirror image" either may be inactive or may actually interfere with the activity of its twin, trying to eliminate it when producing drugs has been an important goal of pharmacologists. Commercial application of this new technique could have a broad impact on reducing or eliminating many undesirable side effects or toxicities which, in the past, resulted from the presence of the "mirror image" component of the drug. Among the drugs that might be improved are the anticoagulant warfarin, the antiarrhythmic and antihypertensive agent propranolol, and the anti-inflammatory drug phenylbutazone.

The Committee is pleased to note the continued progress of grantees of the physiology and biomedical engineering program in developing an artificial skin. The "stage I" skin created several years ago is now being produced by a commercial laboratory and, with FDA approval, is being tested at selected burn centers across the country. Meanwhile, the scientists responsible for the "stage I" skin are now refining a "stage II" version which adds a sprinkling of the patient's own skin cells to the artificial material. These cells grow until a complete new skin is formed over the wound, thus making followup skin grafts unnecessary. The Committee is deeply interested in the progress of tests on both types of artificial skin.

This program also supports a number of scientists who are developing or improving instruments important to biomedical research. Grantees are combining computers with microscopes in order to view cell components in greater detail and are using nuclear magnetic resonance to study metabolic processes and other phenomena in live tissues and organs. A new technology being developed with NIGMS support uses laser beams to identify micro-organisms in blood or sputum by the way in which light passing through the samples is scattered. Use of this instrument could greatly speed clinical diagnoses by eliminating the need for time-consuming incubation techniques and by making it possible for physicians to begin effective treatments more quickly.

Research training is a key component of the NIGMS mission. A recent study by the National Academy of Sciences has shown that NIGMS-trained investigators compete very successfully for research grants, many of which are awarded by other NIH Institutes. This demonstrates the critical role that NIGMS plays in providing broad-based multidisciplinary training. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue and expand its strong support of research training, particularly its two special—and highly successful—efforts, the minority access to research careers (MARC) program and the medical scientist training program, which seek to increase the number of minority scientists and physician-researchers, respectively.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1984 comparable appropriation	$275,173,000
1985 appropriation request	280,178,000
Committee recommendation	312,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $312,100,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. This is $31,922,000 more than the administration request and $36,927,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $275,173,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $19,312,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190. The Committee has provided additional funds to enable the Institute to intensify its research in the area of low birthweight babies.

Research centers

The Committee has also provided the NICHD an additional $3,194,000 so that the Institute can provide a current services funding level for the research center grants included in the request and to fund one additional CRMC Center that will concentrate its research efforts in the area of low birthweight babies.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $4,410,000 to the NICHD for its research training program so that an additional number of trainees may be supported and that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $557,000 to the NICHD for the support of a greater number of research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $36,543,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $2,114,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore

enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $15,338,000 for NICHD's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

Clinical trials

The Committee has provided an additional $1,430,000 to enable NICHD to support five new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985. These trials would explore high priority topics in such areas as: efficacy of routine ultrasound screening, biologic predicators of low birthweight, and efficacy of human surfactant for treating neonatal respiratory distress syndrome.

The research program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development encompasses a broad spectrum of vital and basic human functions—reproduction, childbearing, and childrearing. As a result, the Institute has one of the broadest mandates of any of the National Institutes of Health. Because of its scope, the NICHD research program includes both biomedical and behavioral studies. Research is conducted by scientists at Institute labs in Bethesda and researchers throughout the country working with grant or contract support. Among the questions under study are the events of conception, pregnancy and childbirth, infancy, childhood, adolescence, young adulthood and beyond. Research focuses on some of the most troublesome and costly problems affecting the health and well-being of American children and families. These problems range from infant death, birth defects and mental retardation to infertility, learning disabilities, and contraceptive choices.

The Committee is most concerned that the most important problem in maternal and child health in the United States today is the incidence of low birthweight deliveries. Some 250,000 babies are born in this country every year weighing under 5½ pounds. This condition accounts for two-thirds of the 45,000 infant deaths annually. In addition to those that die, many more suffer handicapping conditions that will remain for a lifetime: mental retardation, cerebral palsy, seizures, learning problems, blindness, and deafness. The incidence of such handicaps in very low birthweight infants (under 3 and one-third pounds) is 60 to 70 percent at school age. Some 50,000 of these tiny babies are born each year.

The Committee notes with interest that, although the NICHD already supports a broad research program on the problem of infant mortality, the Institute is proposing to meet the challenge of low birthweight with a special initiative in fiscal year 1985. The Committee is very pleased that this new initiative will launch a major research effort aimed at

preventing low birthweight, an effort that will greatly enhance the work already under way in this important area and has provided additional funding to intensify this important effort.

The initiative will focus on the two areas that contribute the largest number of infants to the low birthweight population—intrauterine growth retardation (IURG) and premature labor. Scientists will examine several promising research topics, including the role of various factors in regulating fetal growth, biological measures to diagnose or predict IUGR, and the biochemical causes of both normal and premature labor.

The Committee is aware that the Institute has made significant progress during the past year toward achieving an understanding of what triggers the start of labor in humans. Researchers working in Texas with NICHD support have succeeded in isolating a substance in the urine of unborn babies that might prove to be this elusive trigger. If so, medical science would be one step closer to the prevention of premature labor.

Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) is a major killer of premature infants. The Committee is pleased to note that during the past year NICHD-supported researchers made a major advance in treating this most serious condition. The investigators isolated a substance called surfactant which can prevent RDS. After harvesting the substance from the amniotic fluid of healthy, full-term preganant women undergoing cesarean childbirth, the physician researchers dripped the purified surfactant into the windpipes of newborns with RDS. This experimental treatment was found to significantly improve the infants' breathing within minutes.

Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is another cause of infant mortality which the Institute has under study. NICHD supports a comprehensive research program looking for the elusive cause or causes of this condition. The effort involves investigations in biology, pathology, and epidemiology as well as behavioral science. Researchers have turned up a promising lead in understanding the cause of SIDS: the scientific theory that SIDS may be the result of asynchronous brain development. Researchers believe that if stress such as an upper respiratory infection occurs in vulnerable babies during this critical period of brain organization, SIDS may result. The Committee encourages the Institute to further its investigation of this possibility.

Accidents are the leading cause of death and disability in children over the age of 1. Each year an estimated 15,000 children under age 15 die as the result of accidents, while another 100,000 are permanently disabled and another 19 million need medical treatment because of accidents. The NICHD is conducting various studies of risk-taking behavior by children and adolescents in an effort to help provide information to prevent many of these needless accidents. The Committee encourages the Institute to continue to support research in this area and understands that these investigations are part of the Institute's behavioral sciences research program which accounts for 20 percent of the total NICHD program. The behavioral program is also examining questions

such as why sexually active adolescents risk pregnancy by avoiding contraceptive use, why children start smoking cigarettes and why children and adolescents engage in other behaviors that adversely affect their health.

Still other behavioral studies are aimed at understanding the development of early learning and communication skills. Recent findings on infant cognition and learning have revealed that the skills of a newborn are far better developed than was originally believed. Methods of testing a newborn's ability to hear, feel and see are essential to this effort. One research team supported by NICHD has developed a method of testing the hearing of 2-day-old infants. The techniques uses a newborn's eyeblink reflex and can be accomplished while the child sleeps. Another project discovered that infants can learn behavior in the womb and retain it after birth. Besides improving our ability to prevent and treat cognitive disabilities in infants, such research will also further our understanding of brain development and learning capacity.

The Committee notes with interest that during the past year, the Institute reported findings from several major studies assessing the safety of vasectomy and oral contraceptives. Following the largest study ever performed on vasectomy, the Institute concluded that vasectomies are safe. The project, which involved more than 20,000 men in four U.S. cities, dispelled previous fears that the procedure made men more susceptible to atherosclerosis, heart attack or blood clots.

Several NICHD-supported projects continue to yield information on the risk of cancer in women who use the birth control pill. To date, studies have examined the pill and breast cancer, malignant melanoma, pituitary adenoma (a benign tumor of the pituitary gland), and uterine and ovarian cancer. Except for breast cancer, it has been conclusively shown that oral contraceptive users have no increased risk of any of these conditions. In fact, the pill seems to protect women against cancer of the ovaries and uterus. For breast cancer, most of the studies completed in recent years indicate no overall increased risk in pill users. However, the question of whether we may yet see an increased risk in future years, as women who used the pill at a particularly young age move into their middle years, still requires resolution.

Besides evaluating current contraceptives, the NICHD program includes research to develop new contraceptive methods and techniques. In this effort, scientists endeavor to develop new compounds, new barrier methods, and innovations in drug delivery. One approach under way in the search for new compounds is the synthesizing of naturally-occurring hormones known to regulate fertility. Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH), a brain hormone known to regulate reproductive functions in both men and women is ready for human clinical trials, as is a new disposable diaphragm containing spermicide. Still other methods are being tested in animal models or in laboratories. One new contraceptive device, the contraceptive sponge is now being marketed nationally following tests of its safety and efficacy by the NICHD and approval by the FDA.

It is well recognized by the Committee that the availability of multiple methods of fertility regulation leads to their wider use by a larger segment of the population and results in better management of fertility by the individual, thus reducing the societal and economic costs associated with unplanned pregnancy. The Committee is pleased with the Institute's efforts to develop a range of safe and effective contraceptives acceptable to a broad spectrum of the American population.

The Committee has been most pleased with the Institute's willingness to work closely with the participants of the recent symposium held at Vanderbilt University entitled "Public Policy Affecting Chronically Ill Children and Their Families." The Committee further understands that various programmatic initiatives are being considered at NICHD based on recommendations made at the conference. The Committee urges that a broad approach to the recommendations be taken, and that developmental, psychosocial, and the family impact of childhood chronic illnesses be given serious consideration by the Institute. As our Nation's scientists continue to be successful in addressing the needs of these children, many new problems arise for the families which heretofore simply would not have existed due to the early death of the children involved.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

1984 comparable appropriation	$154,679,000
1985 appropriation request	157,873,000
Committee recommendation	187,181,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $187,181,000 for the National Eye Institute. This is $29,308,000 more than the administration request and $32,502,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $154,679,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $7,146,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $1,842,000 to the NEI for its research training program so that an additional number of trainees may be supported and that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $300,000 to the NEI for the support of a greater number of research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $17,533,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $685,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Vision research facilities

The Committee is aware that NEI has not obligated funds for the development of research facilities since fiscal year 1982 and believes that there is a substantial need for the construction and renovation of facilities dedicated to eye research. The Committee is providing $6,600,000 for renovation and construction and for the acquisition of high technology research instrumentation needed in vision research. High priority will be accorded to previously approved meritorious applications. This will allow for the award of up to $1,000,000 to the Department of Opthalmology of the Oregon Health Sciences University. These funds shall be available until September 1986.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $6,278,000 for NEI's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

Clinical trials

The Committee has provided $12,500,000 to enable NEI to support nine new clinical trials in fiscal year 1985. These trials would explore high priority topics in such areas as: treatment of ocular melanoma, uncontrolled glaucoma, retinal diseases, and acute retrolental fibroplasia.

Eleven million Americans suffer some degree of visual impairment, and half a million of them are blind. The aim of research supported by the National Eye Institute is to reduce this tragic burden of visual loss by improving the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of the vast array of sight-threatening disorders that continue to claim new victims each year.

The Committee has received information that nationwide clinical trials supported by the NEI have demonstrated the safety and effectiveness of laser photocoagulation in the treatment of several retinal diseases including diabetic retinopathy, one form of senile macular degen-

eration, and ocular histoplasmosis. In these treatments, lasers are used essentially to contain or "spot weld" damaged areas with the beam of laser energy. The Committee is pleased to note that as a result of these studies use of laser treatment has become more common, and that today there are as many as 4,000 laser instruments being used by American ophthalmologists to successfully treat people who are at risk of losing their vision from these retinal disorders.

The Committee was pleased to learn that laser therapy is also being used for two types of glaucoma. A patient with the angle-closure type, who formerly would have to be hospitalized for surgery, can now be treated as an outpatient by laser iridotomy, a procedure which creates a small hole in the iris to relieve built-up pressure. This technique lowers intraocular pressure, preventing vision loss in affected eyes. In contrast to iridectomy surgery, laser treatment is a noninvasive procedure which may inconvenience a patient for only part of the day, after which he or she may resume routine activities.

The other type of glaucoma now being treated with the laser is open-angle glaucoma which is the most common form of the disease and the leading cause of severe visual loss in the United States. Argon laser therapy has become an acceptable alternative to surgery for open-angle glaucoma patients who cannot tolerate antiglaucoma medications.

The Committee recognizes most of the major eye problems that we face today in this country are aging-related. In the next 50 years there will be a 100-percent increase in the size of the American population over age 55 and a 150-percent increase in the number of those over 85. The NEI is, therefore, vigorously pursuing means to prevent and improve treatment for such disabling eye disorders as cataract, glaucoma, and senile macular degeneration with the goal of improving the quality of life for millions of senior citizens. At the opposite end of the age spectrum, the Committee is encouraged that an investment is also being made in clinical and basic research approaches to the types of hereditary diseases and developmental conditions of the visual system that affect young people. In 1984 the NEI initiated support for clinical trials of new treatments for retinitis pigmentosa and for strabismus, two disorders that primarily affect the young. For retinitis pigmentosa, a progressive inherited disease causing night blindness and a gradual restriction in the field of vision, scientists hope to determine whether nutritional supplements alone or in combination will halt or slow the advance of some forms of this disease. In strabismus (misalignment of the eyes) ophthalmologists will investigate the efficacy of using prisms in eyeglasses several weeks prior to surgery in producing improved straightening of the patient's gaze. This trial will test new evidence indicating that with the preoperative use of prisms to reduce the angle of deviation of the eye, good eye alignment can be achieved with only one operation.

In another area of the visual sciences, an entirely new field of research is opening up involving the application of highly sophisticated biochemical and molecular genetic techniques to the study of hereditary

and other blinding eye diseases. For decades these conditions defied biochemical investigation because of the unacceptably high risks involved in removing samples of affected tissues from the living eye. Now NEI investigators are overcoming this obstacle. Using animal models, they are exploring such areas as the biochemical mechanisms responsible for retinal cell degeneration. This development represents a first step toward devising rational treatment approaches for eye diseases. One particularly promising series of investigations utilizing gene probes and other tools drawn from molecular biology concerns retinoblastoma. This is a cancer that originates in the retina during early childhood and may claim the vision or even the life of its victims. The Committee was pleased to learn that NEI-supported grantees have been major contributors to a pioneering research effort which appears to have come very close to identifying the actual gene defects responsible for retinoblastoma.

The Committee was interested to learn that several of the best antiherpes agents now available to the practicing physician were developed by eye researchers who have been in the vanguard of studies on this disease. The search for better antiviral agents to use against herpes, and ocular herpes in particular, is continuing. NEI grantees are attempting to find compounds which will more effectively prevent the herpes virus from reproducing in ocular tissues without the treatment itself harming adjacent, healthy tissues. Studies are also underway in animal models to prevent the reactivation of the herpes virus which lies dormant in nerves near the eye between active episodes of the disease.

The studies and advances above illustrate the outcome of one of the prime management strategies employed by the NEI to combat blinding eye disease. That is research planning, a formal process through which the Institute regularly interacts with the scientific community to ensure that program goals and priorities are rationally developed and disseminated. The Committee was interested to learn that over 7,000 copies of NEI's new multivolume plan for the years 1983 through 1987 have been distributed to scientists working in vision research. Distribution of the plan is expected to increase the number of well-designed proposals addressing important and potentially solvable problems of visual science and lead more quickly to results that will improve the visual health of Americans for generations to come.

The Committee understands that glaucoma is the leading cause of blindness in the United States today. An estimated 5 to 6 million people in the United States suffer from some form of glaucoma and the percentage of people with glaucoma will increase sharply as the population ages. Because in its early stages glaucoma is frequently without symptoms, people may be unaware that they have the disease until they have lost a considerable amount of visual function. Most forms of glaucoma cannot be cured, but through early detection and diagnosis and effective treatment, progression of the disease can usually be arrested and blindness prevented. Thus, the Committee directs the NEI to prepare a report on the possibilities and cost of a glaucoma control re-

search initiative which will (a) develop the epidemiologic base for glaucoma screening, education and control programs; (b) support clinical trials and applied clinical research to document the most appropriate and cost-effective treatment methods for glaucoma control; and (c) support a health education and promotion campaign to convert these research findings into information about risk factors, early diagnosis, and treatment methods that will motivate the public to seek early diagnosis and treatment. This report should be presented before the fiscal year 1986 hearings.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

1984 comparable appropriation	$179,802,000
1985 appropriation request	183,755,000
Committee recommendation	191,908,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $191,908,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. This is $8,153,000 more than the administration request and $12,106,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $179,802,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $401,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH in recent years has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $2,789,000 to the NIEHS for its research training program so that an additional number of trainees may be supported and that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $100,000 to the NIEHS for the support of a greater number of research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $55,089,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $2,754,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the

1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $6,715,000 for NIEHS research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

NIEHS is the principal Federal agency for biomedical research on the effects of chemical, physical, and biological environmental agents on human health and well-being. Many of the most urgent health concerns today arise from environmental threats caused in part by industrial and technological changes in our society. Chemicals and other potentially hazardous substances that did not exist 10 or 20 years ago may now pose serious threats as they find their way into our food, air, and water. Everyone is exposed to these substances in one form or another. Children ingest lead from house paint or contaminated soil, workers breathe asbestos dust, commuters inhale auto exhausts. Unfortunately it is often only after long periods of seemingly safe exposure that the harmful effects become apparent. NIEHS was established in 1966 to expand our knowledge of these environmental hazards and the way they cause disease. Scientists at the Institute's laboratories in North Carolina collaborate with grantees and contractors around the world to identify the biological mechanisms involved and to develop ways to prevent their harmful effects. The Institute concentrates on these long-range aspects and not with the more short-term facets that the regulatory agencies oversee. Information developed from basic research as well as results of the more applied testing program are made available to other governmental agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration. In addition, coordination among these various agencies is carried out by means of interagency coordinating committees and through the national toxicology program. The NTP expanded the traditional carcinogenesis test into a comprehensive test of various toxic effects. In addition to detecting cancer, these broader tests assess genetic toxicity, chemical disposition, major organ toxicity and identify effects on fertility and reproduction. These data will assist in the setting of priorities for testing chemicals and in developing long-term test protocols. The results of these expanded studies will also be used by other Government agencies to make decisions affecting public health.

The Committee heard testimony last year and again this year about the problem of contaminated groundwater. Thus far over 170 chemicals have been identified in groundwater. The national toxicology program is currently testing many of these chemicals for their ability to produce deleterious effects. Scientists at NIEHS are also developing a model that will allow them to make predictions about the concentration of chemicals in groundwater resulting from disposal practices.

Another area under study deals with the interactions which may arise from exposure to a mixture of chemicals. Such mixtures occur naturally in the environment as well as through industrial processes and there is a need for reliable methods of predicting their toxicity. The Committee supports the Institute's plan to fund a study of the scientific basis for assessing mixtures of chemicals and the results will provide strategies and recommendations for future research in this area.

The Institute supports five marine and freshwater biomedical centers where scientists study the marine environment. Fish and shellfish respond to toxins early and may provide an early warning of potential human hazards. Some species of fish living near sewage treatment plants develop tumors, other species in the Great Lakes are beginning to evidence skin cancer. These studies serve to remind us that the oceans, seas, and lakes are not the safe dumping area they were once thought to be. The Committee has provided funds to fully support 14 research centers. The marine and freshwater biomedical centers have not received increased support for several years, and it is the intent of the Committee that the five existing centers be funded at approximately $275,000 per center.

The Committee is pleased that NIEHS has encouraged scientists seeking grant support to direct their efforts to research areas of high concern to the general populace. Two areas of particular concern deal with the problem of low-dose exposure over a long period of time and with the effects of toxic agents on the immune system. These areas, along with so-called mechanism of action, will continue as high priority programs for fiscal year 1985.

The Committee has learned that in a six city air pollution study, scientists are investigating the health effects of air pollutants from fuel combustion and other sources. The six cities were selected for their varying levels of air quality and preliminary findings confirm a positive relationship between poor air quality and incidence of respiratory disease. Analyses of indoor air quality including the impact of passive smoking and gas cooking are also being completed. As part of this study normal growth data on pulmonary function in children are being developed and will be of value to pediatricians in the early diagnosis of resiratory illness.

Environmental Health Science Center grants provide support for a multidisciplinary approach to environmental health research. This mechanism allows scientists with different training and perspectives to coordinate their efforts on these complex scientific questions. This broad approach represents a realization that many environmental problems are indeed multifaceted and require the talents of a variety of investigators. Each of the centers deals with broad issues, but also concentrates on certain specific issues depending on their own particular abilities and resources.

The NIEHS is the primary Federal agency which supports training of scientists for careers in basic and applied research on environmental health hazards. Training programs in toxicology, pathology, mutagen-

esis, epidemiology and biostatistics produce the scientists that will direct this country's future efforts in environmental health. Past training programs are already paying dividends as evidenced by the increasing number of NIEHS scientists and trainees now occupying important positions in Government, industry, and academia.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

1984 comparable appropriation	$114,918,000
1985 appropriation request	117,390,000
Committee recommendation	144,799,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $144,799,000 for the National Institute on Aging. This is $27,409,000 more than the administration request and $29,881,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $114,918,000.

The Committee has provided an additional $15,139,000 to enable the Institute to fund its research project grants at historical levels; that is, approximately 1 percent below estimated commitments for noncompeting grants and 3 percent below estimated study section recommendations for new and competing grants. The Committee does not think it wise to force reductions in award amounts which would exceed these historical averages of routine discretionary adjustments by grants administration officials. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support additional new and competing research project grants at a payline of approximately 190. The Committee has also added $1,400,000 to increase research efforts in the areas of molecular genetics and for studies on the population over the age of 85.

Alzheimer's disease research centers

Last year, Congress called for the creation of a new program to establish specialized research centers on Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. Sufficient funds were provided to begin with five centers located in various parts of the country. Each center is to serve as a base for multidisciplinary research, by bringing together clinical and basic science investigators. In addition, the centers are expected to foster training of scientists and clinicians, as well as teaching and/or transferring new information.

The Institute is currently reviewing several outstanding proposals for center awards. Since it is evident that a number of potential high quality research sites already exist, the Committee has included $5,000,000 for establishing five new centers of excellence. The Committee expects the Institute to continue to work in collaboration with the other research institutes in the establishment of these centers.

Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH in recent years has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $1,247,000 to the NIA for its re-

search training program so that an additional number of trainees may be supported, that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $500,000 to the NIA for the support of a greater number of research career awards.

Intramural research

The Committee has included $20,751,000 for the Institute's intramural research program. The increase of $980,000 over the President's budget request will fully fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to enable the Institute to continue these important research activities at approximately the 1984 program level. The amount provided will also enable the Institute to support a modest increase in research activity above the current operating level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $8,544,000 for NIA's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

Clinical trials

The Committee has provided an additional $3,000,000 to NIA for the systolic hypertension in the elderly program (SHEP) clinical trial so that the trial may proceed at the recommended pace.

By the year 2030, current estimates anticipate that the number of U.S. citizens over the age of 65 will increase from about 10 percent of the population to between 17 to 20 percent. Of those age 65 and above the fastest growing group will be those 85 years old and older. Increasing longevity, coupled with growth in the absolute numbers of older people, emphasizes the pressing need to discover the mechanisms by which diseases common to the elderly, as well as the general decline frequently associated with old age, may be prevented, reversed or ameliorated. Since its inception as a separate entity in 1975, the National Institute on Aging has provided excellent leadership and guidance in the developing field of aging, and has been an effective contributor toward the overall goals of aging research and training. The Committee has provided additional funds so that the NIA may continue and expand epidemiologic studies on our aging population.

The elderly are particularly vulnerable to an assortment of disorders and diseases which may result in disability and institutionalization. These include the major types of functional disabilities, such as the dementias, urinary incontinence, and ambulatory problems, including associated complications such as falls and hip fractures. Research on all aspects of dementia in the elderly has been and continues to be a major

commitment of the Institute. Urinary incontinence may affect as much as 10 percent of our older population, and studies have shown that up to 50 percent of those over the age of 75 fall once or more times per year. Hip fractures resulting from falls may cost as much as $10,000 to repair. Other similar debilitating problems include systolic hypertension; osteoporosis, a very common problem and a major contributing factor in hip fracture and general loss of mobility; osteoarthritis; and an increased susceptibility to infectious diseases.

Last year, the National Institute on Aging was provided with $3,500,000 to fund up to five centers for research on Alzheimer's disease. The Committee is pleased to hear that many quality applications for these center grants have been received. Only a few years ago, little was known about this presumably hopeless affliction. Recent advances, such as discovery of the "prion," an infectious agent which may shed light on the cause of Alzheimer's disease; findings which indicate high concentrations of aluminum in the brains of Alzheimer's patients; and the availability of an antibody for the abnormal proteins found in the Alzheimer brain cells, give cause for hope in the future. Currently, there are several promising areas of research which may lead to a better understanding of the causes of Alzheimer's disease, and eventually to more accurate diagnosis and possible treatments for Alzheimer victims.

The fiscal year 1985 appropriations bill provided the National Institute on Aging with $1,000,000 to begin a clinical trial on systolic hypertension in the elderly in cooperation with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Isolated systolic hypertension, found in more than 10 percent of persons over 65 years old, is associated with significantly increased risk of stroke and mortality. The trial will determine whether treatment with antihypertensive drugs can effectively reduce the incidence of strokes and mortality in older persons. This trial is in the final stages of implementation, and will begin in 1984 as anticipated. The Committee has provided an additional $3,000,000 in fiscal year 1985 to NIA for this trial so that it may continue at the recommended pace.

The NIA Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging (BLSA) is now in its 26th year. A report outlining the research accomplishments of the BLSA, entitled "Normal Human Aging: The Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging," has been prepared and is being printed. The BLSA has demonstrated that aging occurs at different rates not only among different subjects, but among different organ systems as well. It has also been responsible for modifying the interpretation of glucose tolerance tests as they relate to diabetes in the elderly; identifying adaptive changes in the hearts of healthy older subjects which allow them to function much the same as in younger individuals; and documenting the general stability of personality characteristics throughout an individual's life span. The Committee noted the National Institute on Aging proposal to initiate a program utilizing new technologies available in the field of molecular genetics and has provided additional funding so that the program may begin.

The Committee has learned that NIA-supported research on social and environmental interventions is identifying conditions and strategies of preventing, reversing, or alleviating many old age disabilities. Job modification is a key example. Other interventions include special forms of assistance to maintain independent functioning in the home and regimens to restore activity, personal control, and well-being of elderly patients. Aspects of lifestyle, such as nutrition, exercise, cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption, are also being studied as they relate to health and effective functioning.

The Committee was pleased to receive a copy of the NIA "Report on Education and Training in Geriatrics and Gerontology," which highlighted the continuing need to train sufficient physicians and academic investigators in the field of aging. The major goals of NIA training efforts include preparation of health and human service professionals for care of older people; provision of competent and adequate faculty to guide academic activities and expand the aging research knowledge base; utilization of a variety of teaching activities, including interdisciplinary training in various settings; and an emphasis on diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, which are common among older people.

The Committee remains enthusiastic about the teaching nursing home initiative and urges the Institute to continue to give this program considerable priority. The Committee is pleased to learn that applicants must document to the NIA that schools of nursing are actively involved in this program, as the Committee had directed earlier. There is a clear shortage of qualified geriatric nursing personnel and the Committee feels that geriatric nurse practitioners, in particular, can make a major contribution to the health and well-being of our Nation's senior citizens.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1984 comparable appropriation	$242,631,000
1985 appropriation request	245,728,000
Committee recommendation	303,498,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $303,498,000 for research resources. This is $57,770,000 more than the administration request and $60,867,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $242,631,000.

Research centers

The Committee has provided an additional $4,198,000 to DRR to enable the division to fund the general clinical research centers at the current services level. The Committee has also provided an additional $17,300,000 to increase biotechnology programs in order to capitalize on the enormous challenges presented by the technological progress in instrumentation, techniques and systems; and to provide a start on the upgrading of facilities for laboratory animals.

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Research training

The Committee notes that, while the National Academy of Sciences indicates that the strong demand for research scientists in the biomedical and clinical sciences will continue, the number of trainees funded by NIH, in recent years, has declined. The Committee wishes to reverse this trend and has provided an increase of $374,000 to the DRR for its research training program so that an additional number of trainees may be supported and that stipends may be increased to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Career development

The Committee also recognizes the important career development opportunities provided to research investigators through the research career programs. The Committee has, therefore, provided an additional $100,000 to the DRR for the support of a greater number of research career awards.

Biomedical research support and shared instrumentation program

The biomedical research support program (BRSP) strengthens and enhances the research environments of institutions, enabling those institutions to make funding decisions locally and respond quickly to critical research needs. The Committee has provided an additional $15,000,000 to DRR for the BRSP in order to support promising young scientists, and to fund pilot projects. The Committee recognizes the need for strengthening the shared instrumentation program and has provided an additional $15,000,000 for this purpose.

Minority biomedical research support

During hearings on the fiscal year 1985 budget, the Committee heard compelling testimony of the significant disparities which exist between the health status of black and white Americans. The Committee also believes that concrete progress in bridging the gap between the health status of minorities and the rest of the Nation could be achieved by exploiting the underutilized research potential of minority medical and graduate science institutions. These institutions should be involved in the task of researching health problems of particular concern to the black community. At the same time, however, these institutions are in need of predictable and flexible resources to develop the research infrastructure essential to the conduct of the highest quality research.

The minority biomedical research support program does increase the participation of ethnic minority students and faculty in the biomedical sciences and health professions, and strengthens the research and research training capabilities of minority institutions. The Committee is pleased with the success of this program and has provided DRR with $24,067,000 to enhance the research opportunities for minorities. The Committee also expects that the contributions to the MBRS programs from each of the NIH research institutes be increased by approximately 10 percent over the 1985 request level.

Research management and support

The Committee's allowance of $269,000 for DRR's research management and support activities would fund mandatory cost increases and restore enough full-time equivalent position reductions to provide current services level funding for these activities in 1985.

The Division of Research Resources supports the development and administration of NIH's principal noncategorical research resources programs. Biomedical researchers who receive NIH research support from the categorical institutes depend heavily upon the research environments, facilities, and sophisticated instrumentation provided by the Division. Investigators working under more than 5,100 NIH research grants, funded by more than $620,000,000—approximately 25 percent of the total NIH research grant portfolio—use the research resources supported by this Division in the conduct of biomedical research activities.

The Division administers five extramural programs which support: general clinical research centers; centers for development and use of high-technology instrumentation in biomedical research; laboratory animal sciences centers and primate research centers that provide investigators with the facilities needed for research using animals in the study of human diseases. In addition, the Division provides support for faculty and student participation in biomedical research at institutions which serve mainly minority populations. Research-intensive institutions receive flexible funds through the biomedical research support grant for equipment, facilities, pilot research, support of new investigators, and emergency research needs.

The general clinical research centers program, through the 74 general clinical research centers located throughout this country, provides the environment in which investigators study the cause, treatment and prevention of disease in both ambulatory and hospitalized human patients. Important research activities relating to all the major NIH health research initiatives, including cancer, diabetes, arthritis, infectious diseases, nutrition, digestive diseases, and immunology, among others, are supported. These centers provide nearly four-fifths of NIH's extramural research beds as well as facilities for outpatient visits. The centers expect to support an estimated 150,000 research patient days in 589 research beds, as well as more than 100,000 outpatient visits in 1985. Patient populations for more than 3,000 research protocols will be studied in these facilities. Furthermore, some 36 clinical data management computer systems (CLINFO) will assist the research of medical scientists working within the centers, and 45 clinical associate physicians (CAP's) will have the opportunity to develop their clinical research skills.

Biotechnology resource centers provide opportunities for scientists to use the most current, technologically sophisticated research instrumentation and to learn the latest research techniques employing these sophisticated instruments. These centers focus on the development of new technologies and new applications of the technologies in biomedical research. Initiatives begun in 1984 in *in vivo* nuclear magnetic resonance

spectroscopy and intermediate voltage electron microscopy will be continued, as will support for other sophisticated systems for analysis of biomolecular and cellular structure and function, bioengineering, and for the development of artificial intelligence and its application to medicine and biomedical research. The ongoing training capacity of biotechnology resource centers will be enhanced in 1985 by a variety of means, including the development of audiovisual and computer-assisted aids for training researchers in the use of very sophisticated instruments and technologies for biomedical research. The Committee has learned that in 1985, through the biotechnology resources program, the Division will undertake a 3-year project, based on the most modern computer technologies, to develop an updated version of the now more than 13 year old PROPHET computer resource. During the developmental phase, the existing PROPHET computer network will be supported in order to maintain the ongoing research activities of the current group of 800 scientists using the system. After the updated PROPHET has been developed and tested, the activities of the current users will transfer to the new system.

The DRR laboratory animal sciences and primate research centers program provides support for the seven regional primate research centers, the foci for research using nonhuman primates as subjects for the study of diseases affecting those species and diseases which affect man. Particularly important current research deals with a naturally occurring immunodeficiency disease called Simian acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (SAIDS), which appears to have many similarities to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in humans. Other work conducted at the primate research centers deals with infectious diseases, neurosciences, toxicology, immunology, reproductive biology, environmental health and behavioral sciences, as well as many other fields of research supported by the NIH. The Committee was interested to learn of the progress the Division has made in 1984 in beginning to address renovation and equipment needs at the primate research centers, and to learn, as well, that in 1985, the Division plans to use another $1,000,000 for continuing necessary repairs and renovations.

The laboratory animal sciences centers support research leading to the identification of new animal models, the provision of diagnostic and laboratory services, the development of professional manpower in laboratory animal sciences, and the improvement of laboratory animal facilities. In addition, resource-related research projects will yield information which will allow research animal veterinarians to provide improved care to laboratory animals. Supported in part by the Division, the Institute for Laboratory Animal Resources of the National Academy of Sciences is now revising the NIH guide for the care and use of laboratory animals. The revision is expected to become available in early 1985. In addition, the National Academy of Sciences' Commission on Life Sciences is evaluating the relevance and limitations of cell systems, lower organisms, and nonbiological systems as models and methods in biomedical research sponsored by NIH. The Committee is con-

cerned that these efforts continue to receive high priority attention and has increased funding for this purpose.

The biomedical research support grant (BRSG) provides support which strengthens and enhances the research environments of institutions funded by the NIH institutes. Most institutions use the funds provided through these grants for self-identified, critical research needs such as support of young investigators, purchase of low- to medium-priced equipment, and funding pilot research projects. The Committee noted that the fiscal year 1985 request proposes that grants be made to an estimated 556 institutions at an average cost of $85,000 per grant, and that the threshold for eligibility to receive these grants has not been changed from $200,000. The Committee has added $15,000,000 to strengthen and expand this most important program.

Within the request for the biomedical research support program (BRSP), $1,500,000 is included to continue support for the minority high school student research apprentice program. The Committee is pleased at the success of this program and directs that funding be increased by $500,000.

Another subprogram of the BRSP provides shared instrumentation grants to academic institutions and schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and other health professions. The instruments purchased through these grants generally cost between $100,000 and $300,000, and are intended for the shared use of at least three investigators who are supported by NIH research grants. The Committee has added $15,000,000 to the budget request for these awards which will permit the Division to expand and strengthen this program, which addresses the problem of shortage and obsolescence of research instrumentation at institutions conducting biomedical reserch.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

1984 comparable appropriation	$11,336,000
1985 appropriation request	11,426,000
Committee recommendation	11,929,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,929,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center. This is $503,000 more than the administration request and $593,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $11,336,000.

The increase provided by the Committee would be used to support a current services program level at the Fogarty Center in 1985 and to provide an increase of $100,000 to the Gorgas Memorial Institute.

The John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences (FIC) provides a focal point at the National Institutes of Health for interrnational activities. It coordinates international activities of the NIH with the PHS, DHHS, other U.S. governmental organizations, counterpart foreign government organizations and international organizations. The FIC provides fellowships, both here and abroad, and provides for the exchange with other countries of senior scientists. The FIC also engages in advanced studies, which examine

issues of broad international concern that require the participation of many countries to achieve a solution. Examples of these activities are disease control and eradication and other scientific information studies in topics that go beyond the ability of a single country to resolve.

The Committee is particularly interested in the scholar-in-residence program. Scholars-in-residence are invited to the NIH to provide a valuable source of expertise in the examination of these international issues. The FIC supports and strengthens the intramural program of the NIH by apopointing visiting scientists and guest researchers.

The Committee understands that these activities are provided through the FIC's four programs: advanced study; international research and awards; international coordination and liaison; and foreign scientists assistance.

The advanced study program is composed of the scholars-in-residence program and the international issues study-program. The scholars-in-residence are each scientific researchers of great renown usually at the apex of their career. They come to the NIH to conduct symposia and conferences in their field of expertise, initiate and conduct laboratory studies and produce scientific documents. For example, Dr. Franz von Lichtenberg, professor of pathology at Harvard Medical School, has organized a conference on "Contended Issues in Schistosome Immunity" to consider the present state of knowledge about natural immunity to the disease in exposed populations and how field trials of new vaccines can be conducted.

Another scholar-in-residence, Dr. Jerrold Meinwold, organized a small but highly important workshop on the subject "Molecular Messengers in Nature." Molecular messengers are small molecules made by one cell that convey information to another cell and cause it to alter its activity in a specific way. Many biological systems use small molecules; well-known examples are hormones, pheromones which include sex attractants, neurotransmitters, and many other classes of compounds.

Molecular messengers play an important role in diseases that are spread by insects or are transmitted through animal hosts during their reproductive cycle. These diseases include malaria, schistosomiasis, Chagas' disease, and other parasitological illnesses that plague mankind. In normal regulatory processes of the body, chemical signals are important in immunological defense mechanisms. The impact of this research should be important ultimately to both medicine and agriculture. The Committee has learned that in addition to NIH interest, this conference attracted the interest of scientists from the Department of Agriculture.

The international issues study program considers biomedical problems that require a broad, international approach. Among these activities is a series of studies on the problems of worldwide control or eradication of infectious diseases—measles, poliomyelitis, congenital rubellas, and yaws.

The Committee has learned that a follow-up review of the previous measles conference has had a significant impact internationally. It has

helped stimulate a number of nations—including the Soviet Union, Sweden, and Finland—to make the elimination of measles a national health priority. A still larger number of countries, both at the national level and throughout the health care system, have recognized the importance of increasing immunization rates and have instituted appropriate immunization campaigns. France has initiated such a campaign within the past year, and the United Kingdom is attempting to improve its relatively low immunization numbers.

The Fogarty International Center sponsored an international meeting on the "Prevention of Rubella Birth Defects." Although congenital rubella syndrome was not considered a candidate for eradication, improved control is needed because cyclic epidemics occur in a number of nations. Progress in the control of congenital rubella was documented, and important new information regarding the effectiveness and limitations of various prevention strategies was discussed.

Vaccine strategy is very important. The United States chose universal vaccination of children and broke the chain of epidemics: 20,000 cases of birth defects in the last epidemic of 1964–65 were reduced to 7 affected births in 1982. Selected vaccination of preadolescent girls and women has not, in general, worked in most countries utilizing a selective vaccine strategy; higher rates of immunization, up to 90 percent, are needed in these countries. Great Britain has had outbreaks in 1978–79 and 1981–82. It was also noted that a country cannot switch from a selective to a universal vaccine strategy mid-stream; to do so could increase, rather than decrease, the risk of congenital rubella syndrome.

The international research and awards program provides senior international fellowships to American scientists at mid-career to study abroad in laboratories that are at the forefront of research in a particular field. Ideas and new techniques are brought back to U.S. laboratories which expedite and often reorient the research of the senior fellow. This program helps U.S. researchers keep pace with foreign discoveries and assists the United States to maintain its lead in biomedical research.

The international research fellows are postdoctoral level foreign scientists with limited research experience. They apply to the Fogarty International Center through national nominating committees composed of eminent scientists of each participating country. Up to six of the best applications are forwarded to FIC for a technical merit review. The most promising applicants are awarded fellowships to conduct collaborative research at U.S. universities under well-known preceptors. The fellows bring their creative talents and vigor to the U.S. laboratories while learning research techniques used in the United States. A bond is formed with the preceptors, which often broadens into long-term collaborative research after the fellow returns to his home country. This collaboration continues to give U.S. scientists a link to research laboratories throughout the world, and the Committee encourages continued support. The Committee would be interested in a report describing the long-term benefits that have already been achieved by this program.

The international coordination and liaison program is concerned with the initiation, negotiation, coordination and administration of formal agreements between FIC, NIH, and its categorical institutes, and organizations of foreign governments or multinational organizations. There are now 49 bilateral agreements with 29 countries. For example, health initiatives first discussed with the Prime Minister of Japan established a program of joint basic and applied research in cancer prevention and control utilizing new techniques in molecular biology to study oncogenes (cancer causing genes), human tumor viruses, and tumor prevention, new methods and technologies for diagnosis, innovative approaches to cancer treatment and studies on biological response modifiers. Other major agreements are with China, U.S.S.R., several European countries, Egypt, Israel, India, and Mexico.

The foreign scientists assistance program provides the administrative structure and support for the NIH visiting program and foreign guest worker program. Scientists in these programs come to NIH to participate in the intramural programs of every institute. The foreign scientists assistance program appoints scientists of various levels of experience to intramural activities. The program provides guidance obtaining visa clearances, and insures that immigration and internal revenue requirements are met. These scientists greatly strengthen the intramural programs through ideas, techniques and assistance within the NIH laboratories.

The Committee is aware that the FIC also serves as the administrative channel for providing core support funds of the U.S. Government to the Gorgas Memorial Institute. Last year the Congress requested the General Accounting Office and the Office of Technology Assessment to study the Gorgas Memorial Institute and its laboratory in Panama. As a result of the study, the Gorgas Memorial Institute is strengthening its scientific program and exploring new avenues of additional financial support. The Committe has received information describing the Gorgas Institute's response to suggestions made by the study report. The Committee is pleased with the positive response of the Institute to the report, especially the increased participation of the advisory scientific board and the steps taken to increase private financial support. Because the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory is the only laboratory located in that region devoted to tropical disease research, it is important to Panama, the United States, and the region.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

1984 comparable appropriation	$49,613,000
1985 appropriation request	51,320,000
Committee recommendation	53,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $53,500,000 for the National Library of Medicine. This is $2,180,000 more than the administration request and $3,887,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $49,613,000.

The recommended increase over the President's budget request will be used to cover the increased cost of acquisition and cataloging of library materials.

The Committee has included bill language that would permit the National Library of Medicine to use funds received in payment for certain services provided to the private sector to offset general operating costs of the library.

The Committee is concerned that full support for a high priority item in last year's report, extramural support for a bioethics library and informaton retrieval system, was not forthcoming. The Committee has, therefore, provided $500,000 in the fiscal year 1985 budget for funding the direct costs of a bioethics information and retrieval system. The Committee directs the NLM to award these funds competitively to cover the costs of establishing and maintaining a national reference center for bioethics.

The National Library of Medicine is the Nation's primary resource for biomedical literature and for the development of biomedical information technology. NLM is the world's largest research library in a single scientific and professional field. The library collects materials in all major areas of the health sciences, including such areas as chemistry, physics, botany, and zoology. The collections today stand at 3.1 million items—books, journals, technical reports, manuscripts, microfilms, and pictorial materials.

This tremendous volume of scientific literature resulting from society's investment in biomedical research would be of limited utility without the classifying, announcing, and distributing activities of the National Library of Medicine. The unending cycle of research, publication announcement, and review constitutes the critical function of the biomedical information exchange network which makes it possible for medical advances to be applied to patient care. Thus, the library, through its products and services, occupies a pivotal role in the research process.

The Committee is pleased that as the volume of biomedical information expands, the library is continuing to apply the latest advances in computer and communications technology and continuing its research and development efforts to improve information processing and dissemination. The basic challenge remains to provide the health practitioner with the information needed, when it is needed, and in a useful format. The Committee believes that the continued support of two NLM extramural research and development programs, medical informatics and integrated academic information management systems (IAIMS) will help meet this challenge.

Medical informatics is a program of research training, career development, and research support to develop a cadre of bright, young career investigators to explore fundamental processes involved with the organization, utilization, and validation of medical knowledge. The goal of this program is to develop powerful computerized systems which physicians can consult interactively, just as they now consult with their col-

leagues. Medical Informatics has much potential for improving patient care and our Nation's health. A recent report of the National Academy of Sciences, entitled "Frontiers in Science and Technology" stated that further research and development in scientific communications technology is needed if the United States is to remain competitive in the world marketplace. For these reasons, the Committee believes that a strong program in medical informatics at centers of excellence at our country's best academic institutions should be supported.

The library's IAIMS program, stimulated by a study conducted by the Association of American Medical Colleges, seeks to improve the information resources currently available in our country's academic health science centers and hospitals. Following a sequence of planning and experimentation awards, NLM plans to support the implementation of four or five such systems to integrate, into one computerized system, the variety of sources of information which are typically scattered throughout an academic health center. A health professional, with a terminal at his or her desktop, would have rapid and easy access to patient records, laboratory tests, the professional literature, clinical decisionmaking systems, and academic records. In addition to Federal support, the Committee is pleased to learn that the institutions involved share in the financial support for the IAIMS program.

The Committee continues to support NLM's pioneering efforts in modern informational technology. The library was a pioneer in developing computerized bibliographic retrieval systems and today its Medlars system (medical literature analysis and retrieval system) stands as the preeminent such system in the field of medicine. Medlars makes available for online searching more than 4 million references to journal articles, records to some 600,000 books, and citations to 12,000 audiovisual items. Medlars is also used to prepare for publication a wide array of bibliographies, catalogs, and indexes. The most well known of these publications is the widely consulted "Index Medicus," in continuous publication since 1879.

The Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications is the NLM's intramural research and development component, responsible for exploring the application of advances made in the fields of computer and communications technology to health information handling, processing and transfer problems, and medical education. In pursuit of this goal the LHNCBC has undertaken a program of studies to exploit the computer as an intellectual tool to enhance the availability of biomedical information. Current areas of research being conducted include: a program of studies on human factors (such as man-machine interaction) in biomedical information transfer; examination of methodologies for electronically organizing machine-readable databases to increase the productivity of the indexing and cataloging activities; the design and development of an experimental prototype electronic document storage and retrieval system using optical videodisc technology, to conduct experiments in document capture, storage, retrieval and display, to introduce new technology to help the library preserve the content of

deteriorating literature; computer-assisted instruction in medical education using the optical videodisc to create a series of computer-based instruction in medical education using the optical videodisc to create a series of computer-based simulations of the clinical encounter.

The toxicology information program (TIP) was established at NLM to provide national access to information on toxicology. The objectives of TIP are to: create computerized databases in the area of toxicology pharmacology and environmental health, and to provide toxicology information products and services to the scientific community. The computerized databases and specialized information services provided by NLM are an important link in the national toxicology proram and other interagency collaborative efforts to improve the healthfulness of our environment. Utilizing funding from the "Superfund Act," an effort is underway to enhance and expand existing online databases such as TOXLINE, CHEMLINE and the toxicology data bank (TDB) to include more information on hazardous waste products likely to occur in waste dumps or in chemical accidents.

Through its effective programs and services, the National Library of Medicine is fulfilling its mission to assist the advancement of medical and related sciences, and to aid the dissemination and exchange of scientific and other information important to the progress of medicine and to the public health. The Committee recognizes that, like any organization, in order for the library to continue to achieve its goals, NLM should continue to engage in vigorous research and development activities to improve the dissemination of biomedical information by applying the latest computer and communications technologies.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1984 comparable appropriation	$25,040,000
1985 appropriation request	11,100,000
Committee recommendation	21,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,700,000 for buildings and facilities. This is $10,600,000 more than the administration request and $3,340,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $25,040,000.

The Committee has included $6,900,000 for the seventh year of the clinical center modernization project. The total effort consists of approximately 50 subprojects, spanning a 10-year period, that will result in safety code, functional, and environmental improvements in this 30-year-old facility. Additionally, funds are provided for the continuing program of repairs and improvements to existing NIH buildings and facilities. An amount of $2,580,000 is related to improvements required by NIH research program needs, and $1,620,000 is for repairs and improvements to the NIH physical plants at Bethesda, Poolesville, and Baltimore, Md.; Hamilton, Mont.; Perrine, Fla.; and other NIH field stations.

The Committee notes with pleasure that the funds it provided for the purchase of the convent and the surrounding 11 acres enabled their suc-

cessful acquisition in December 1983. This is the only parcel of land contiguous to the NIH campus that is not already heavily developed. A Committee on Convent Utilization, appointed by the NIH Director, has developed both short- and long-term proposals for the use of the building. Short-term uses will involve conference space for study section meetings. One conference room has already been renovated and four others will be ready for use beginning June 1. Among the long-term proposals under consideration are uses formalizing the convent as a conference center or uses furthering the education and training of medical students in the research sciences.

The Committee has provided $10,600,000 for the continuation of the laboratory renovation project, a project involving six laboratory buildings, of approximately 40 years of age. Work is now continuing with the renovation of Building 8 and the design of Building 4.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1984 comparable appropriation	$26,720,000
1985 appropriation request	27,509,000
Committee recommendation	29,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $29,100,000 for the Office of the Director. This is $1,591,000 more than the administration request and $2,380,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $26,720,000. The increase of $1,591,000 will return the Office of the Director to a current services budget level.

The appropriation for the Office of the Director supports the central administration and policy offices of the National Institutes of Health. Specifically, the offices included are those responsible for intramural and extramural research policy development, medical applications of research, protection from research risks, communications, program planning and evaluation, equal opportunity, contract and grant administration, management policy, investigation and review, and financial and personnel management.

The Committee remains very interested in the efforts of the National Institutes of Health to develop research programs which follow up on the recommendations contained in the Surgeon General's report "Healthy People" and also the Institute of Medicine's report "Health and Behavior." The Committee understands that a coordinated response from the NIH and ADAMHA and other PHS agencies has been developed at the request of the Assistant Secretary of Health, but that for budgetary reasons, the $7,000,000 allocated for these joint projects has been eliminated from the budget. Given the increasing evidence that prevention and behavioral medicine (for example programs targeted toward modifying life styles) could significantly reduce morbidity and mortality from most of the leading causes of death in our Nation, the Committee urges the NIH to begin discussions among the various institutes on how greater emphasis can be placed on research strategies targeted at the prevention of illness. The Committee believes that sharper focus could be placed on investigations into the epidemiology of

disease, disease onset as affected by diet, lifestyle and environmental factors, and on studies of methods for and the cost effectiveness of population screening programs. Research that employs retrospective and longitudinally prospective population groups, such as high risk populations or communities should be supported.

In this regard, the Committee recognizes the heavy concentration of personnel within schools of public health that have expertise in epidemiology, biostatistic preventive medicine and environmental health. The Committee recommends that these personnel be encouraged to participate in the discussions and should be included in the candidates considered for appointment to advisory councils.

In fiscal year 1984, the Committee began an initiative to highlight and increase funding throughout the NIH for programs relating to the immune system.

Testimony has clearly shown that when functioning properly, the immune system fights off foreign agents such as viruses and bacteria. When it malfunctions, however, it can unleash (cause) an enormous variety of diseases such as asthma and allergies, lupus arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cancer, and other immune system disorders.

An NIH report that details immune-related research in the intramural programs also indicates optimal funding levels necessary to continue these research efforts. The Committee urges the NIH Director to maintain the high priority of this kind of research.

The Committee was pleased to learn that the Director has established a special National Institutes of Health task force on nursing research. For some time, the Committee has been concerned that professional nurses represent less than 1 percent of the public advisory committee membership and, further, that only approximately $1,500,000 of the fiscal year 1983 NIH budget went to schools of nursing. The Committee looks forward to receiving a report from this task force upon its completion.

The Committee is concerned that insufficient numbers of minorities have apparently been appointed to the various advisory committees of the National Institutes of Health. Similarly, the Committee understands that in 1980, less than 1 percent of all NIH funding went to the 114 historically black colleges and universities combined. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Director to establish a special task force, similar to that recently established on nursing issues, in order to explore how the institution can be more responsive to the unique needs of our Nation's minorities. This task force shall also specifically explore the extent to which National Research Service (fellowship) awards have been awarded to minority investigators.

The Committee is concerned about the mental health consequences of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), not only for individuals at risk, but also for members of the general society who have reacted to AIDS with considerable confusion and emotion. The Committee, accordingly, urges the National Institutes of Health to work collaboratively with the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Admin-

istration and the Centers for Disease Control in developing programs to investigate psychological aspects of AIDS, and to develop therapeutic and educational programs to respond to identified needs.

The Committee understands that it is NIH policy, regarding intramural research, not to allow the use of random source (pound) animals. The Committee would like to receive information concerning this policy as it applies to extramural research supported by NIH.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH

1984 comparable appropriation	$846,206,000
1985 appropriation request	845,455,000
Committee recommendation	933,857,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $933,857,000 for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health activities. The amount recommended is $88,402,000 more than the budget request, and $87,651,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

The mission of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is to develop an understanding of and to address alcoholism, drug abuse, and a range of mental illnesses. Toward these goals, ADAMHA maintains intramural research facilities and awards project grants and contracts in support of extramural research, research training, and prevention programs. Additionally, ADAMHA provides technical assistance to States and communities as they establish and operate alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health programs, and serves as the major Federal agency in educating the public about these problems.

The agency consists of three institutes which have direct programmatic responsibility for the ADAMHA health areas and which provide policy guidance in the development and administration of ADAMHA programs. They are: the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Each of these institutes is divided into research, training, and program support components. The Committee recommends that in fiscal 1985, the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant continue to be administered within ADAMHA, rather than by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health as proposed by the administration. Separate accounts are also provided for overall agency administration, for the ADAMHA services block grant, and for intramural research, facilities repair and renovation.

The Committee recommendation continues to stress the importance of the ADAMHA research programs. For each of the institutes, current services are provided for all extramural and intramural programs as well as enhancements for the research project grants and research training. With respect to the latter, the Committee has proposed increases to bring ADAMHA research training up to levels more closely representative of the increased effort in research project grants, in order to assure a stable supply of scientists.

The Committee is pleased to note the steady progress in appointment of nurses to various ADAMHA advisory committees and urges the Administrator to continue to place a priority on identifying and appointing nurses to committees in areas where their expertise is needed.

The Committee is concerned about the mental health consequences of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), not only for individuals at risk, but also for members of the general society who have reacted to AIDS with considerable confusion and emotion. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), as the responsible agency, has initiated programs to investigate psychological aspects of AIDS and to develop therapeutic and educational programs to respond to identified needs. The Committee expects that the National Institutes of Health will work collaboratively with ADAMHA and the Centers for Disease Control in these areas.

The Committee has included bill language requiring the maintenance of a minimum number of positions.

Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant

For the alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health block grant, the Committee recommends $490,000,000, an increase of $28,000,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and $17,700,000 more than the budget request.

This block grant was established by the Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, which consolidated all mental health and substance abuse service programs into a single grant to be administered by the States. It was believed that this approach would allow States the opportunity to develop appropriate treatment and prevention programs tailored to the special needs of their population. The amount recommended by the Committee maintains the program level supported by the fiscal year 1984 appropriation, adjusted solely for inflation. The Committee recommendation continues to fund this block grant under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Once again, the Committee directs that responsibility for administration of and program support for the block grant be provided by ADAMHA, the agency with programmatic expertise.

Mental health community support program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,000,000 for the mental health community support program. The amount recommended is an increase of $5,000,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. No funds have been requested by the administration for this purpose. The mental health community support program is a national demonstration program designed to explore effective methods of care for chronically mentally ill patients for whom long-term, 24-hour care in a hospital, or protective facility is unnecessary or inappropriate, and to promote service system improvement for severe mentally disturbed children and youth. The amount recommended by the Committee provides $7,200,000 for continuation grants for adult projects in 36 States and $2,000,000 for continuation of the children and adolescent programs in-

itiated in fiscal year 1984. The Committee is aware that there were considerable applications for the children's initiatives. Therefore, it is the Committee's intent that the additional funds recommended expand these programs in fiscal year 1985.

Mental health research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $196,409,000 for mental health research. The amount recommended is an increase of $22,409,000 over fiscal year 1984 appropriations and is $18,806,000 more than the budget estimate. The recommendation is consistent with the efforts of the Committee to expand Federal research funding in promising areas. The Committee believes that NIMH should continue to strengthen its research efforts into the causes, treatment, and prevention of serious mental illnesses, particularly schizophrenia and manic depressive illnesses. The appropriation recommended by the Committee is sufficient to restore current service levels in several areas of the Institute's extramural research program including: $2,904,000 to fund continuation grants at council-recommended levels and $1,522,000 to restore other research mechanisms to the fiscal year 1984 program level. In addition to restoring these activities, the Committee recommendation provides for enhancements in the extramural research program. The funding level recommended is sufficient to support 352 new and competing research grants in fiscal year 1985, an increase of 75—or approximately 28 percent—over the current year.

The Committee is concerned by recent estimates noting that as many as 7.3 million children suffer from a psychiatric disease or disability. The Committee anticipates that the increase provided for research activities will permit the NIMH to expand efforts relating to the mental disorders of children.

The Committee is pleased that NIMH is funding research into mental health aspects of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Investigations into the psychological aspects of AIDS for individuals stricken with the disease or at risk for it will provide important information about the relationship between emotional factors and the development of profound illness. Research and demonstration programs to determine how best to treat and prevent psychological problems also deserve high priority. The Committee recommendation will accommodate increases for AIDS research at NIMH, and that closer collaboration between NIMH, NIH, and CDC in this area be pursued.

Another population toward which the Committee believes our research efforts must be directed is our older Americans. As this group continues to increase, the Committee is concerned that adequate attention be given and that we be prepared to address their diverse and substantial needs. Thus, the Committee recommendation includes $330,000 for the establishment of an additional research center devoted to the mental health needs of the aged.

The Committee believes that reductions proposed in the intramural research program would seriously affect ongoing research activities. The appropriation recommended would restore $2,175,000 for mandatory

operating cost increases which were to be absorbed by the intramural program through the reduction of 29 full-time positions. It is the Committee's intent that the positions associated with the research program be maintained at the fiscal year 1984 level of 435. Bill language included at the end of title II, reflects the Committee's action in this regard. The amount recommended for the intramural program also includes $1,000,000 which will allow for the replacement of outdated equipment in the laboratories.

Mental health training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,228,000 for mental health research training. The amount recommended is $5,868,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and the budget estimate. This appropriation will support an additional 75 trainees in fiscal year 1985 and an increase in stipends to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

The Committee was pleased to learn the recent recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on a Study of National Needs for Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel, and more specifically for increasing both pre- and post-doctoral training in behavioral research.

For clinical training, the Committee recommends $25,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. There was no budget request for this activity. The funds provided are sufficient for NIMH to fund existing commitments in fiscal year 1985. The Committee is concerned that funds for this program were diverted in fiscal year 1984 to defray the additional requirements imposed by the comparability pay increase. It is anticipated that the restoration of funding for the program should be sufficient indication of the concern of Congress for its continuation and, therefore, the Committee anticipates that the agency and the Department, in the future, will fully utilize these funds for the purpose for which they were originally appropriated.

There continues to be increasing evidence that our Nation needs more mental health personnel than presently exist, and there is little evidence that the private sector will be able to fill this vacuum, especially in those areas such as child mental health care where there is a clear and pressing need. Similarly, the Committee is impressed by the growing evidence of the importance of the psychosocial aspects of health care and feels that our Nation would be well-served by Federal initiatives of all disciplines targeted in this area.

The Committee directs the NIMH to insure that clinical training funds are allocated equitably among the four traditional mental health disciplines—nursing, psychiatry, psychology, and social work. The GAO report entitled "Effectiveness of Mental Health Clinical Training Programs Cannot Be Evaluated" suggests that, even though the Committee has directed this in the past, this has not traditionally been done. For example, during the past 3 years, psychiatry, in particular, has received 43.9 percent of the funds allocated to the various education branches within NIMH. The Committee directs NIMH to submit a report de-

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tailing its response to the various GAO findings with its formal budget submission to the Congress, and the Committee especially directs NIMH to develop an adequate system to monitor and enforce the stipend payback provisions of the law and report to the Committee regarding the resources devoted to this effort. Again, the Committee reiterates its concern that the GAO has found that this is not being adequately done at present.

The Committee also continues to feel that NIMH should give greater priority to the minority fellowship program, the State manpower development program, and the paraprofessional training programs. Training efforts should especially be targeted to those populations (such as children, minorities, and the elderly) who have clearly demonstrated unique needs. In this regard, the Committee requests a report from the Associate Director for Minority Concerns providing an overview of what actions ADAMHA has made since her appointment in response to the unique needs of our Nation's minorities—and further, including any specific programmatic or funding recommendations which she may have for next year. The Committee feels that various Native American peoples, such as American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Native American Pacific Islanders, have especially demonstrated unique needs. This is also the case with those who reside in rural areas.

As indicated, there is a continuing shortage of mental health professionals in certain geographic areas and among special populations. The overall shortages are compounded by the maldistribution of already trained professionals. While the Committee recognizes that general institutional support is often necessary, the pressing problems in shortage areas can be more directly addressed through increased use of stipends to students which obligate the trainee to 1 year of service in a designated shortage area for each year of NIMH support. Last year, the Committee directed NIMH to provide a special focus for programs developed to address the pressing mental health needs of those incarcerated in our Nation's jails. The Committee was pleased to learn of the extent to which the various States have found this to be a timely initiative and, accordingly, directs NIMH to continue to support such projects this year also. The Committee is also concerned that NIMH is not giving sufficient priority to its prevention activities and, accordingly, directs that the Office of Prevention in the Director's office shall receive at least the same amount that it did last year.

The Committee also remains supportive of the Department's efforts to target funds toward those professionals who have expressed an interest in serving in public mental health systems.

The Committee is very concerned about the Department's proposed reduction-in-force (RIF). The clear message in the above referred-to GAO report is that NIMH presently has insufficient staff to adequately monitor and administer its clinical training programs. Accordingly, the Committee notes that its actions have restored program management staff funds and, therefore, the Committee anticipates no further personnel action is required.

Mental health program support

The Committee recommends $34,426,000 for program support, an increase of $1,738,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriations and $1,071,000 more than the budget request. The additional funds recommended are sufficent to restore 28 full-time positions proposed for reduction in the budget request. Further, the Committee is concerned that the proposed reorganization of offices within the National Institute of Mental Health may be inconsistent with the actions of the Committee restoring appropriations for the community support and clinical training programs and increasing appropriations for research grants and research training. The Committee, therefore, directs that the proposed reorganization be reexamined and submitted to the Appropriations Committees for approval in accordance with the reprogramming requirements outlined elsewhere in this report.

Drug abuse research

For drug abuse research, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $65,682,000, an increase of $11,082,000 from 1984 appropriations and $2,169,000 more than the budget request. This program provides grants and contracts to researchers to develop and disseminate knowledge concerning the basic mechanisms of drug action in the central nervous system, the health and behavioral consequences of drug use, its epidemiology, and the treatment and prevention of drug abuse. The recommendation will support on-going research and increase the number of new and competing grants by 21, raising the total to 131—approximately a 19-percent increase over the number funded in fiscal year 1984. The increase recommended is comparable to that recommended for other research institutes. This will permit the expansion of research in the high priority areas of basic research on the mechanisms of action through which drugs produce their effects in the central nervous system; the long- and short-term consequences of drug use; research to improve our ability to prevent and treat drug abuse; and research on epidemiology. The amount recommended above the budget request provides: $1,550,000 to fund continuations at council-approved levels; $395,000 restoring other research mechanisms to current services; and $224,000 to maintain the intramural program at fiscal year 1984 levels.

Drug abuse training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,212,000 for drug abuse training, an increase of $1,321,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and the budget request. The recommended funding level will provide grants for an estimated 89 trainees, an increase of 41 trainees over the number proposed in the budget estimate. The number of new and competing research grant awards made by the National Institute of Drug Abuse have steadily increased while, at the same time, research training grants have been declining. The Committee believes that it is necessary to complement the increase in Federal research grants by providing an adequate reservoir of trained researchers. The Committee has included a stipend increase for research training to be

more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Drug abuse program support

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,310,000 for drug abuse program support, an increase of $754,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and $444,000 more than the budget estimate. This program provides overall planning, evaluation, and administration of drug abuse research and training programs. The direct operations activity also supports the analysis and distribution of drug abuse epidemiological information, the dissemination of research findings, and the provisions of information and assistance to State, local, and private agencies on drug abuse prevention. The amount recommended by the Committee restores 16 positions proposed for reduction in the budget presented to the Congress.

Alcoholism research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $50,068,000 for alcoholism research activities. The amount recommended is an increase of $7,260,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriations and an increase of $2,233,000 over the budget request. This program provides for the conduct of intramural research and the support of extramural research grants and contracts to researchers associated with universities, hospitals, research institutions, and other nonprofit organizations as well as profit organizations for conducting research on the causes, prevention, and treatment of alcoholism and alcohol abuse. The amount recommended is sufficient to fund 102 new and competing research grants, an increase of 10 over the number funded in fiscal year 1984 and the number requested in the budget estimate. Also included in the Committee allowance is $817,000 to restore other research mechanisms to current services and $296,000 to restore reductions in the intramural research program, including the restoration of five full-time equivalent positions.

The Committee continues to have a deep interest in the development of a standardized patient placement system that would match alcoholics with an appropriate level of care. Although the Committee notes that NIAAA intends to encourage new research grant proposals in the area of matching patients to treatments, the Committee believes the Institute should place a particular emphasis on studies to assess the cost effectiveness of various treatment modalities. In the words of a March 1983, Office of Technology Assessment study: "As the costs for treatment increase, evidence is needed about which treatments offer the greatest value for the resources required." This evidence appears to be in short supply. Consequently, the Committee directs the Institute to go beyond a mere literature search of treatment assessment research and devote a significant portion of its treatment research budget to methodologically sound studies of the relative cost effectiveness of varying methods of treatment as applied to patients with differing characteristics. This research should place a particular emphasis on alternatives to the expensive inpatient, medically based, treatment services emphasized under the medicare program.

The Committee notes that it, as well as the authorizing committee, have had a longstanding concern that NIAAA give priority to funding a project addressing the pressing needs of Native Hawaiians. Yet, this has not occurred. Accordingly, the Committee anticipates that funds will be allocated for this purpose from the research increase provided for projects. The Committee believes that a special and separate request for proposals can be issued in this area. The Committee expects a report from NIAAA by January 1, 1985, on its actions to implement this objective.

Alcoholism research training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,937,000, an increase of $851,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and the budget estimate. The amount recommended will support 82 trainees in fiscal year 1984, 26 more than the number requested in the budget. Like the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the number of trainees has been steadily declining and is contrary to the initiatives emphasizing research in this area. The Committee recommendation provides for an increase in stipend amounts to be more competitive with other predoctoral and postdoctoral training programs.

Alcoholism program support

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $11,961,000 for alcholism program support, an increase of $588,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and $411,000 more than the budget request. This activity supports the overall planning, direction, and administration of the programs under the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The program also funds a limited number of contracts for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. The amount recommended by the Committee restores $411,000 and five full-time equivalent positions.

The Committee notes that the alcoholism treatment community is not currently represented on the NIAAA's National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. In view of the importance of the treatment viewpoint to any consideration of treatment assessment research initiatives, the Committee urges that consideration be given to the inclusion of a member of the treatment community on the Advisory Council.

Program management

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,624,000 for program management. The amount recommended is $295,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and is $528,000 more than the budget request. The program managment activity provides support for the Office of the Administrator, which is responsible for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health components of ADAMHA. This includes administrative and programmatic functions regarding the review and funding of research grants, and development and administration of research training and prevention programs. In 1985, it is anticipated that this office will continue to provide support for the ADAMHA block grant for which the Committee allowance provides $1,028,000, restoring $528,000 and 10 positions.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

1984 comparable appropriation	$67,744,000
1985 appropriation request	48,595,000
Committee recommendation	48,595,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $48,595,000. This is the same as the administration request and $19,149,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $67,744,000.

Funds are provided for the treatment and care of the mentally ill who are either residents of the District of Columbia (90 percent of patients) or who are Federal beneficiaries. The hospital operates in-patient and out-patient programs, as well as a security treatment facility. In addition, it conducts clinical research and training programs and administers a community mental health center serving approximately 160,000 residents of the District of Columbia.

The recommendation of the Committee reflects annualized savings achieved at the hospital as a result of outplacement efforts and management initiatives undertaken in fiscal year 1984. It also assumes increased financial support by the District of Columbia government, as proposed in the budget estimate. The Committee is aware that authorizing committees are attempting to reach a long-term solution to the issue of the hospital and is encouraged that action may occur this session. The Committee is also aware that the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia is closely following this matter.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT

1984 comparable appropriation	$106,722,000
1985 appropriation request	107,603,000
Committee recommendation	102,853,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $102,853,000 for salaries and expenses. This is $4,750,000 less than the administration request and $3,869,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $106,722,000. Of this amount, $1,050,000 is to be transferred from the medicare trust funds.

The two major responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) are leadership and direction of the five Public Health Service agencies and operation of several high priority programs having a variety of missions and responsibilities. In cooperation with the PHS agencies, OASH develops strategies for accomplishing national health goals. The Committee continues to have concerns regarding several specific areas under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary, as discussed below.

The Committee has been pleased that the Assistant Secretary has established a special task force to review the unique health care needs of the Pacific Basin. In various provisions of this bill, the Committee has given this region considerable priority, based upon its recent hearings in Honolulu. The Committee looks forward to receiving the Assistant Secretary's forthcoming report.

The Committee continues to be interested in the Department specifically addressing the complex questions surrounding the appropriate and efficacious delivery and reimbursement of mental health care under the various Federal health programs. To date, the Department has not been willing to do this. The Committee, therefore, directs that, at a minimum, a consensus conference be initiated which would explore the state of the art in the delivery of mental health care to children. The Committee further directs that a progress report concerning this activity be submitted before the fiscal year 1986 budget hearings.

The Committee has learned that, because of research advances and improved medical care, many patients with Cooley's anemia are living longer, with improved quality of life. Along with these favorable advances, however, new problems have emerged. As patients are living past their teenage years, and into their twenties, many issues arise regarding the need for job training as well as educational, psychosocial rehabilitation counseling to remedy the loss of time from school and lack of extensive peer relationships resulting from the time lost in dealing with the disease. The Committee, therefore, directs that an interagency task force be established, which, in conjunction with the Cooley's Anemia Foundation, would survey such needs of patients, and develop a comprehensive report including an enumeration of those Federal, and federally aided State programs, which could be used in creating a directory useful to patients, families, and medical and other institutions which serve them. The report should include a model directory which can be made available for other disease entities in which youthful patients are living longer and requiring such services. The Committee believes that several departments and agencies should participate in this study and urges the Secretary to invite representatives from the Departments of Labor and Education to participate.

Health services research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,462,000 for health services research. This is $250,000 more than the administration request and is $1,268,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $15,730,000.

This appropriation will support 102 positions, a decrease of 5 positions from the fiscal year 1984 level. In addition, the Committee recommends a transfer of $1,050,000 from the Federal hospital insurance and Federal supplementary medical insurance trust funds to health services research in fiscal year 1985. These funds are to be used to support analyses of medicare reimbursement activities and the dissemination of information to State and local governments. The Committee continues to be concerned over the rapidly rising cost of health care delivery. The Committee recognizes the role of the rapidly developing and costly technology that has become important to the quality of health care services. The Committee, therefore, recommends that priority be given to investigator initiated grant applications that address technology assessment, how technology is disseminated, its cost effectiveness and how it is used in actual practice.

The Committee has added $250,000 for design and facility planning for the Norton Sound Health Corp., in Nome, Alaska under the authority provided in section 305(b)(3) of the Public Health Service Act.

User liaison program

The Committee has received testimony and expressions of concern by several Members of the U.S. Senate that despite the fact that the Senate Appropriations Committee placed intent language in its fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1984 reports calling for the strengthening of the user liaison program, the proportion of the NCHSR budget allocated to this program has been significantly reduced in both years. The amount available for user liaison program contracts designed to develop information and sponsor activities of value to State and local leaders has decreased from over $700,000 in fiscal year 1983 to the proposed level of $243,000 in fiscal year 1985. The Committee, therefore, directs that the user liaison program be funded at the fiscal year 1983 level. It further expects that a specific breakout of funding for this program will be provided before the fiscal year 1986 budget hearings.

Program support

Health services research.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,024,000 for program support for health services research. This is the same as the administration request and is $105,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $1,919,000 and will support 37 positions. These funds support the operations and management of the National Center for Health Services Research. This is undertaken through the provision of technical assistance, the design and development of research and preparation of special studies and reports on health services delivery.

Health statistics

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $39,338,000 for health statistics program operations. This is the same as the administration request and is $3,427,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $42,765,000. NCHS is the sole national source of data on illness and disability; utilization of health care services, health resources; vital events (births, deaths, marriages, and divorces); health care costs; and health financing. This statistical information is used by the Government, the health industry, individual citizens, and business, academic, and research organizations to assess health status and plan for health service needs. The decrease in appropriations for fiscal year 1985 reflects periodic changes in health statistics surveys. The Committee is assured that NCHS will continue data collection, analysis, and dissemination for all ongoing surveys. The funding reduction results in part from the completion of the data collection phase of the Hispanic health and nutrition examination survey.

Program support.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,472,000 for the program support. This is the same as the administration request and is $116,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $3,356,000. Program support provides for the planning,

coordination, management, and evaluation of vital health and health-related statistical programs. The Committee recommendation will support 61 positions in fiscal year 1985.

Adolescent family life

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,716,000 for adolescent family life. This is the same as the administration request and is $202,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $14,918,000. The Committee recommendation will support 66 projects offering care and prevention services, 22 research and dissemination projects, and 17 positions.

The supported projects are designed as demonstrations to assist States and localities in identifying innovative and cost-effective approaches to address the needs of adolescents. Demonstration projects emphasize family-centered approaches to the problems of adolescent pregnancy and provide services in areas such as: maternity counseling, adoption counseling and referrals, nutrition information, referral for treatment of venereal disease, and referral for pediatric care. The Committee has continued to support this program but is concerned that it has not received any report on the results of these projects. The Department is advised that continued support for this program in fiscal year 1986 will be contingent upon receipt of an evaluation of all ongoing projects, research projects, and demonstrations supported by the adolescent family life program.

Smoking and health

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,538,000 for smoking and health activities. This is the same as the administration request and is $17,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $3,521,000.

The recommended appropriation for the Office on Smoking and Health will continue the 1984 level for activities to increase public awareness of the hazards of smoking. The long-term goal is to reduce the 300,000 deaths annually associated with smoking. Over the years, increased attention at the national level to the hazards of smoking has been correlated with reductions in the number of smokers.

The other activities of the Office on Smoking and Health include preparation of the Surgeon General's yearly report on the impact of smoking on health, conducting a national media campaign warning of the dangers of smoking, and support of an information clearinghouse responding to inquiries on the biomedical and behavioral aspects of smoking.

The Committee recommendation will support 20 positions and includes $475,000 to support a review of the issue of passive smoking from a scientific perspective to more accurately determine the health risks to nonsmokers.

Disease prevention and health promotion

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,541,000 for disease prevention and health promotion activities. This is the same as the administration request and is $1,026,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $2,515,000.

The disease prevention and health promotion activity facilitates the collaboration between both Federal and non-Federal groups to develop and implement national strategies and programs to prevent disease and disability and promote good health. The major prevention effort of the Public Health Service is the development and implementation of 15 measurable prevention objectives to be achieved by 1990. Leadership for this effort is supported within the budget activity. Several other health initiatives are supported through cooperative agreements with the private and voluntary sections. The National Health Information Clearinghouse which is also funded in this activity facilitates access to and exchanges of information related to health promotion and fitness.

The recommended increase in appropriations will support program development in the areas of: new cooperative agreements to stimulate effective health promotion efforts with private and voluntary organizations; continued support of the health information clearinghouse; and development of the first Surgeon General report on nutrition and health. Stronger prevention monitoring capabilities will be emphasized, as well as an increase in the national elderly health promotion media campaign.

Physical fitness and sports

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,364,000 for physical fitness and sports activities. This is the same as the administration request and is $223,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $1,141,00.

The Committee recommendation includes $31,000 for built-in increases and $175,000 to fund the national survey of youth physical fitness to determine the current status of youth fitness. The data will be used in updating the national norms which are the basis for the Presidential Physical Fitness Award. The survey has not been updated since 1976. Tests for the award are administered to approximately 18 million school children annually.

The national physical fitness and sports program provides staff support assistance for the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Through continuing contact with national governing bodies, the Council seeks to enlist the active support and assistance of individuals, civic groups, professional associations, sports groups, and others to promote and improve the health of all Americans through regular participation in physical fitness and sports.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $808,000 for Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. This is the same as the administration request and is $108,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $700,000.

This activity supports the medical education of Public Health Service commissioned officers. Participation in this medical school run by the Department of Defense is designed to provide the Public Health Service (PHS) with dedicated and career-oriented medical officers who have specialized training suitable to the varied missions of the PHS.

The Committee recommendation will permit the continuation of support for 19 medical students. The increase of $97,000 will primarily cover salary increases of graduating students who remain in the program as interns and residents.

Public Health Service management

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $18,540,000 for Public Health Service management activities. This is the same as the administration request and is $567,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $19,107,000.

The Committee recommendation includes a decrease of 21 positions in the Health Services Management Office. The Committee expects that this action will not result in a decrease in the quality of programs administered by the Public Health Service.

National youth sports

The Committee has decided not to fund the national youth sports program in this account but has elected to continue to fund it in the community services block grant.

Public Health Services termination expenses

The Committee has not provided funds for the Public Health Service termination costs in fiscal year 1985. The Committee plans to fund the primary care block grant, the health planning program, and the health profession programs. Therefore, funds are not required within this activity to cover costs associated with the proposed reductions in force.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1984 comparable appropriation	$75,356,000
1985 appropriation request	86,448,000
Committee recommendation	78,589,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $78,589,000, which is $7,859,000 less than the budget request and is $3,233,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $75,356,000.

This appropriation provides for retirement payments to Public Health Service officers who are retired for age, disability, or a specified length of service. In addition, payments are made to survivors of deceased retired officers who have chosen that option. Provision is also made for the cost of medical care for active duty and retired members of the PHS Commissioned Corps.

The Committee recommendation will support payments for an estimated 2,085 retired commissioned officers, provide survivors' benefits to an estimated 263 annuitants and will provide medical care for approximately 24,000 eligible beneficiaries.

The Committee has not included the proposal to establish a definite appropriation for this account with authority to utilize subsequent appropriations. Thus as an entitlement program, this account will remain as an indefinite appropriation.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

1984 comparable appropriation	[1] $20,708,579,000
1985 appropriation request	21,222,000,000
Committee recommendation	21,854,491,000

[1] Includes $34,871,000 for State medicaid fraud control units provided in the fiscal year 1984 Inspector General's appropriation.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,854,491,000 for the grants to States for medicaid. This is $1,145,912,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 amount and $632,491,000 more than the administration request. This recommendation includes $5,552,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1984 as an advance for fiscal year 1985, and $9,000,000 advanced for State medicaid fraud control units. This recommendation is consistent with the administration's latest estimates, but does not assume legislative savings which, at the time of Committee action, have not been enacted. The Committee is aware, however, that legislation may shortly be enacted which could result in savings in the medicaid program although the amount of these savings is unclear at this time.

The Committee recommendation includes $28,494,000 requested for operations of the State medicaid fraud control units (SMFCU's), which is in addition to the $9,000,000 provided for the fiscal year 1985 first quarter activities in this area in the fiscal year 1984 appropriations bill. The Committee understands that although funding for the SMFCU's will now be included in the medicaid appropriation, administration and staffing for the program will continue to be provided by the HHS Inspector General's Office, as in prior years.

Medicaid, administered by States with approved medicaid programs, provides medical care for certain low income individuals and families. Funds are made available to States on the basis of a formula which determines the rates by which program costs are matched with Federal dollars. The matching rate for these medical assistance payments may range from 50 to 83 percent depending on the State's average per capita income relative to the national per capita income.

Medicaid programs must provide basic medical services, including: inpatient and outpatient hospital care; laboratory tests and X-rays; and physician services.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that the formula used to calculate the Federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for the States is at least 2 years old by the time the Federal funds allocated under the formula actually become available to the States. In addition, a few States, especially rural ones with large per capita farm income, have occasionally experienced extreme swings in their matching rates. There is no clear reason for this, but the Committee understands one reason

may be the difficulty in estimating farm income. The State of North Dakota has been the most severely affected by this phenomenon. The impact of these swings has been exacerbated by the long period between the time the formula is calculated and the time the matching funds are used.

The Committee, therefore, directs the Health Care Financing Administration to work with the Department of Agriculture, the other appropriate agencies within the Federal Government, and the appropriate interest groups to improve this situation. In addition, the Committee directs the Department to look into the possibility of updating the data used in the formula in a more timely manner, updating the formula calculation on an annual basis, and developing alternatives to minimize the volatility in the swings experienced by the States with large per capita farm income.

ADVANCE APPROPRIATION

The Committee has also provided $5,980,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 first quarter funding. This is the same as the amount requested by the administration.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

1984 comparable appropriation	$17,682,000,000
1985 appropriation request	19,904,000,000
Committee recommendation	19,872,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,872,000,000 for payments to the health care trust funds. This amount is $32,000,000 less than the budget request and is $2,190,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $17,682,000,000.

The Committee recommendation is consistent with the latest estimates for the four mandatory activities which comprise these payments: supplemental medical insurance; military service credits; hospital insurance for the uninsured; and the Federal uninsured payment.

The Committee has provided $19,020,000,000 for the payment to the supplemental medical insurance trust fund, which provides matching funds for premiums paid by medicare part B enrollees. The increase of $2,209,000,000 over fiscal 1984 is due almost entirely to increases in the cost of services paid for by this trust fund.

For military service credits, the Committee has included $86,000,000, an increase of $7,000,000 over the fiscal year 1984 level. This Federal payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for taxes it would otherwise have been due, but did not receive because certain compensation to military personnel was in the form of noncash contributions. The increase reflects an increase of 42,000 in the projected level of on-duty military personnel.

The Committee recommendation includes $762,000,000 for hospital insurance for the uninsured, which is the same as the budget request, and $12,000,000 more than the fiscal 1984 comparable appropriation. Of this amount, $707,000,000 will be necessary to reimburse the trust fund

for benefit payments, and for $8,000,000 in administrative costs. The remaining $47,000,000 reflects an adjustment for underfinancing in previous fiscal years. This payment reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for medicare benefits to individuals who have not met the insured status requirement. This is the second year that the request for current year benefit payments has decreased, reflecting the fact that increases in health care costs and utilization are offset by a decrease in the number of uninsured individuals.

The recommendation also includes $4,000,000 for the Federal uninsured benefit payment, which reimburses the hospital insurance trust fund for the cost of benefits provided to Federal annuitants now eligible for medicare. The administration requested $38,000,000 for this payment in its February budget submission, but now estimates that only $4,000,000 will be required due to a reestimate in the number of deemed insured individuals. The fiscal 1984 comparable appropriation is $42,000,000, of which approximately $40,000,000 will lapse because of a similar overestimation.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1984 comparable appropriation	$90,200,000
1985 appropriation request	96,247,000
Committee recommendation	96,781,000

The Committee recommends a direct appropriation of $96,781,000 for HCFA program management for fiscal year 1985. This is $534,000 more than the administration request. The fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation is $90,200,000.

The bill provides an overall total of $1,181,560,000 for program management, an increase of $67,123,000 over the fiscal year 1984 comparable amount, and $825,000 more than the administration request. Of the total, $1,084,779,000 is to be transferred from trust funds.

Peer review organizations

The Committee recommendation does not include funding for the new peer review organizations (PRO's), which were established by Public Law 97–248 to replace the professional standards review organizations (PSRO's) repealed by the same legislation. Hospitals must have a contract with an approved PRO as of October 1, 1984, in order to be eligible for medicare reimbursement. The Social Security Amendments of 1983, Public Law 98–21, mandate that, beginning in fiscal year 1985, funding for PRO's will come directly out of the medicare hospital insurance (part A) trust fund, thus obviating the need for congressional approval of funding through the appropriations process. A provision recently agreed to by conferees on H.R. 4170, the deficit reduction and tax reform bill, would also allow funding for the expiring PSRO's to be provided out of the trust fund. The amount to be provided for PRO's in fiscal year 1985 is to be not less than the fiscal year 1982 appropriation, plus an adjustment for inflation.

Research, demonstration, and evaluation

The Committee recommendation includes $35,000,000 for research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. This amount is the same as the administration request, and $4,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriations to date.

The Health Care Financing Administration conducts studies and evaluations to measure the impact of the medicare and medicaid programs on health care costs, and to produce information on alternative strategies for reimbursement, coverage, and program management. These studies are conducted with the goal of improving the administration of the medicare and medicaid programs.

The recommended funding level will allow continuation of HCFA's efforts in these areas, as well as a continuation of congressionally mandated studies on the effectiveness of, and refinements to, the prospective payment system for medicare reimbursement.

The Committee remains pleased with the extent to which the HCFA Office of Demonstrations has been responsive to its interest in exploring the relationship between physical health costs and the delivery of mental health services, as well as the cost-effectiveness of utilizing geriatric nurse practitioners. With our ever-aging population, the Committee feels these initiatives are very important.

The Committee notes that regulations governing the new medicare prospective payment system included an exemption for alcoholism and drug treatment facilities. The exemption terminates on October 1, 1985. The Committee believes that an appropriate prospective payment structure for alcoholism and drug treatment should be devised by the Department before the close of the exemption period.

The Committee understands that HCFA is acquiring the refined diagnosis information and cost data through the medicare contractors and that sufficient preliminary data should be on hand to do the analyses that will permit the inclusion of alcoholism and drug treatment in the prospective payment system as a part of the recalibration of the system which is due to take effect on October 1, 1985. However, the Committee is concerned that the alcoholism and drug treatment portion of the recalibration may be based on a relatively small data base and directs HCFA to continue the analyses of the expanded data base that results from the continued flow of information from the medicare contractors so that the alcoholism and drug treatment portion of the prospective payment system which is put into place by fiscal year 1986 may be further refined for fiscal year 1988.

Medicare contractors

The Committee allowance includes $917,600,000 in trust funds, the same as the administration request, for the medicare contractors activity in fiscal year 1985. This includes $45,000,000 made available by Public Law 97–248 for audit and medical review, as well as a $20,000,000 contingency fund.

The medicare program is primarily administered by the medicare contractors, who are responsible for reimbursing medicare beneficiaries

and providers in a timely and fiscally responsible manner. These contractors, usually insurance companies, process and make payment for medicare claims, while insuring the accuracy and necessity of these claims through medical and utilization review.

The $20,000,000 contingency fund is a reserve to cover unforeseen increases in contractor workload.

State certification

The Committee allowance includes $47,074,000 for State certification of medicare providers. This is the same as the administration's request and is $8,074,000 over the comparable fiscal 1984 appropriation.

Funds transferred from the medicare trust fund for this activity are used to insure that hospitals and institutions providing care to medicare beneficiaries maintain acceptable standards of health and safety. The amount provided will allow for survey of approximately 67 percent of all facilities requesting medicare eligibility, including 100 percent coverage of all skilled nursing care facilities and hospices. In fiscal 1984, 60 percent of all facilities were surveyed. A direct appropriation of $2,685,000 is also provided for program support in fiscal 1985. Of this amount, $785,000 will fund an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health for assistance in surveying over 200 psychiatric hospitals and the remaining $1,900,000 will provide for contract support to improve the survey process.

End stage renal disease networks

The Committee has provided $4,837,000 for the end stage renal disease (ESRD) coordinating councils in fiscal year 1985. This amount is $291,000 more than the administration request and the same as the fiscal 1984 funding level.

Congress has not enacted administration-proposed legislation to abolish the ESRD network councils, and believes that the recommended funding level proposed will allow the councils to continue their current activities to promote high quality care, and efficient use of resources associated with kidney dialysis and transplantation services.

Federal administration

The Committee recommends $219,364,000 for Federal administration in fiscal year 1985. This is $534,000 more than the administration budget request and $10,364,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1984 funding level.

The Committee has provided an additional $534,000 over the administration's budget request to fund 12 new developmental disabilities specialist positions. It is the intent of the Committee that the responsibilities of these individuals should include the following: (1) Monitoring services provided in the intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF's/MR); (2) providing technical assistance to service providers in ICF's/MR to improve services for the residents, especially in the area of active treatment; (3) assisting in the expansion of services provided under the community waiver provision of the Social Security Act; and (4) assisting States in developing strategies to move residents

who are inappropriately placed in ICF's/MR into community settings. The individuals hired by the Health Care Financing Administration should have a background in the social, educational, and behavioral needs of developmentally disabled persons, experience in providing services designed to meet those needs in a continuum of settings including the community and professional credentials which preferably include interdisciplinary training and/or experience in special education or vocational rehabilitation.

These 12 positions would be in addition to HCFA's current ceiling of 4,033 full-time equivalent positions, for a new total of 4,045 in fiscal year 1985. These positions are considered critical by the Committee in light of the documented widespread inadequate conditions in ICF's/MR such as abuse, neglect, and lack of active treatment. Of the 12 new positions, 2 should be established in the 2 largest of the 10 HHS regions, and 1 in each of the other 8 regions.

The Committee notes the ongoing activities of the Senate Subcommittee on the Handicapped with regard to ICF/MR quality assurance issues and the civil rights of institutionalized disabled persons. The Committee expects that the Department in general and the Health Care Financing Administration in particular will respond promptly both to subcommittee requests for information and to recommendations for quality assurance improvements, particularly those involving client health, safety, and program needs.

The Committee also expects the Department to promptly implement revised ICF/MR regulations which have been under development for the past 2 years.

The remainder of the Federal administration funds are to be used for personnel and operating costs of the Health Care Financing Administration. Of the $9,830,000 increase requested by the administration and provided by the Committee, $2,200,000 will be used to continue the 1981 initiative to upgrade the automated data processing system. The remainder will cover such built-in increases as within-grade salary increases, annualization of the 1984 pay raise, telecommunications, and postage.

Social Security Administration

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

1984 comparable appropriation	$521,258,000
1985 appropriation request	512,722,000
Committee recommendation	512,722,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $512,722,000 for payments to social security trust funds, the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $8,536,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $521,258,000.

These funds reimburse the old-age and survivors insurance (OASI) and disability insurance (DI) trust funds for military service credits, special payments to certain uninsured persons, pension reform, and unnegotiated checks. This appropriation restores the trust funds to the same

financial position they would have been in had they not borne these costs, properly charged to the general funds.

The 1985 appropriation request and the Committee recommendation represent a decrease of $8,536,000 from the 1984 level. This decrease reflects a continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries receiving special payments for uninsured persons, partially offset by an increase in military service credits due to a projected increase in the number of military personnel.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

1984 comparable appropriation	$1,068,000,000
1985 appropriation request	1,024,131,000
Committee recommendation	1,024,131,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,024,131,000 for special benefits for disabled coal miners, the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $43,869,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $1,068,000,000.

These funds are used to provide monthly benefits to coal miners disabled by black lung disease and to their widows and certain other dependents, as well as to pay related administrative costs.

The 1985 appropriation request and the Committee recommendation represent a decrease of $43,869,000 from the 1984 level. This decrease reflects the continuing decline in the number of beneficiaries receiving payments, since Social Security's major responsibility is for claims filed before June 1973, and the Department of Labor has responsibility for most claims filed after that date. However, the effect of the decline in beneficiaries is partially offset by a 3.5-percent benefit increase proposed by the administration for January 1985. Black lung benefit levels are tied directly to Federal pay increases. The Committee recognizes that if Federal pay raises occur earlier or at higher levels, additional appropriations may be necessary for the entitlement account.

As was the case last year, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority in this account; nor has it approved a related proposal to change the date for authorization to draw down funds.

The Committee has approved new language providing an advance appropriation of $270,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the administration request.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

1984 comparable appropriation	$8,339,000,000
1985 appropriation request	9,383,076,000
Committee recommendation	9,399,076,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,399,076,000 for supplemental security income. This is $16,000,000 more than the administration request and is $1,060,076,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $8,339,000,000.

These funds are used to pay benefits under the supplemental security income (SSI) program, which was established to insure a Federal minimum monthly benefit for aged, blind, and disabled individuals which enables them to meet basic needs. In many cases, SSI benefits supplement income from other sources, including social security benefits. The funds also are used to pay the costs of administering the program, to reimburse States for erroneous payments made by the Federal Government in administering State supplementation of the SSI program, and to reimburse State vocational rehabilitation agencies for successful rehabilitation of SSI recipients.

The 1985 appropriation request represents an increase of $1,044,076,000 over the 1984 level. After excluding proposed legislation which was included in the 1985 request, and after financing adjustments, the budgeted program level for 1985 is $890,980,000 higher than the 1984 level. This increase occurs primarily because the 1984 level funds 11 months of benefits, while the 1985 level funds 12 months. October 1, 1983, the day the October SSI checks were due, fell on a Saturday. Therefore, the statute required that the checks be sent a day early, in September 1983—fiscal year 1983 rather than 1984. Other reasons for the increase from the 1984 level include a projected 4.3-percent increase in January 1985, and a projected increase in the number of blind and disabled beneficiaries. The budget request reflects savings from proposed legislation of $16,000,000. The Committee recommendation of $9,399,076,000 restores the $16,000,000 in legislative savings assumed in the budget but not enacted, and reflects the administration's current law estimates for this account.

As in the past 2 years, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority; nor has it approved a related proposal to change the date for authorization to draw down funds.

The Committee has approved new language providing an advance appropriation of $2,345,769,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the administration request.

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

1984 comparable appropriation	$6,169,700,000
1985 appropriation request	4,871,025,000
Committee recommendation	6,170,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,170,000,000 for assistance payments, which is in addition to the $2,073,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1985. This is $1,298,975,000 more than the administration request and is $300,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $6,169,700,000.

These funds provide grants to States for the Federal share of activities related to public assistance to the needy. States define the scope of coverage and the level of assistance provided. The largest single program is aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) which provides benefits to needy children deprived of parental support by death, dis-

ability, or continued absence from the home. Other benefit programs include AFDC benefits for families in which the principal wage earner is unemployed, emergency assistance, assistance to destitute or ill Americans who are being repatriated, and adult assistance in Puerto Rico and the territories. The grants also include funds to pay the Federal share of the administrative costs of State and local governments for these benefit programs.

The funds in this account also pay for grants and contracts for research related to assistance programs and for the Federal costs of administration.

The administration's bill language and the budget request reflect proposed changes in substantive legislation estimated to save $633,000,000.

The Committee recommendation of $6,170,000,000 restores the legislative savings assumed in the budget but not enacted, and reflects the Congressional Budget Office's current law estimates for AFDC benefit payments in this account.

As in the past 2 years, the Committee has not approved the proposed bill language to limit borrowing authority.

The Committee has included no amounts for the certification of AFDC households under the Food Stamp Act of 1977. These certifications are now performed by the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $2,095,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986 based on the latest CBO current law estimate. This is $282,160,000 more than the administration request of $1,812,840,000.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

1984 comparable appropriation	$484,092,000
1985 appropriation request	425,411,000
Committee recommendation	497,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $497,000,000 for child support enforcement, which is in addition to the $138,000,000 appropriated last year as an advance for the first quarter of fiscal year 1985. This is $71,589,000 more than the administration request and is $12,908,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $484,092,000.

These funds provide grants to States for the Federal share of State and local costs to administer the child support enforcement program, which attempts to assure that absent parents meet their responsibility of providing support for their children. The funds also are used to pay for research and evaluation projects concerning child support, and for the Federal costs of administering the grants.

The administration's bill language and the budget request reflect proposed changes in substantive legislation estimated to save $16,000,000.

The Committee recommendation of $497,000,000 restores the legislative savings assumed in the budget but not enacted, and reflects the Congressional Budget Office's current law estimates for this account. Entitlement savings and possible offsetting cost increases from eventual

enactment of changes to substantive legislation being considered by Congress will automatically occur, regardless of appropriations based on current law estimates.

The Committee recommends an advance appropriation of $160,000,000 for the first quarter of fiscal year 1986. This is the same as the administration request.

LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1984 comparable appropriation	$2,075,000,000
1985 appropriation request	1,875,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,140,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,140,000,000 for the low-income home energy assistance program. This is $265,000,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $65,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $2,075,000,000.

The low-income home energy assistance program provides grants to States to help low-income individuals pay the high cost of energy, particularly heating costs in winter.

The $2,140,000,000 Committee recommendation reflects the fact that the cost of home energy is increasing. Within this total, the Committee concurs with the budget request for Federal administration.

The Committee was pleased with the recent report prepared by the Department regarding energy assistance data, and expects to receive updated information by August 15, 1984, and a similar preliminary report on fiscal 1985 no later than February 15, 1985.

OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

1984 comparable appropriation	$514,461,000
1985 appropriation request	359,512,000
Committee recommendation	Defer

The Committee recommends deferring action on appropriations for refugee and entrant assistance, pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation, which expired September 30, 1983.

The refugee assistance program is designed to assimilate refugees into American society as quickly and effectively as possible while minimizing the burden to States and localities. The program reimburses States for the costs of providing direct cash and medical assistance to needy refugees as well as social services such as English language training and vocational training, among others.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1984 comparable appropriation	($3,730,170,000)
1985 appropriation request	(3,724,515,000)
Committee recommendation	(3,790,515,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of $3,790,515,000. This is an increase of $66,000,000 over the administra-

tion request. The recommendation is $60,345,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $3,730,170,000.

The limitation on administrative expenses (LAE) provides resources from the social security trust funds for the Social Security Administration (SSA) to administer the social security programs of retirement, survivors and disability insurance, certain social security health insurance functions, and the construction needs of the trust funds programs. The LAE, as authorized by law, also provides resources from the trust funds for certain nontrust fund administrative costs, which are reimbursed from the general funds. These include administration of the supplemental security income programs for the aged, blind, and disabled; work associated with Pension Reform Act of 1974; and the portion of annual wage reporting work done by SSA for the benefit of the Internal Revenue Service. The administrative activities in the LAE include funds for automated data processing activities.

The LAE also provides a contingency reserve, which is a sum of money set aside to help cover unanticipated increases in workloads, unbudgeted cost increases for the State agencies which process disability claims, automation projects, or other unexpected administrative costs.

The 1985 Committee recommendation includes an increase of $66,000,000 over the budget request to restore the proposed elimination of 2,850 staff. The Committee is concerned that a staffing reduction might otherwise adversely affect services to social security clientele in field offices. The Committee expects these additional resources will be used to increase FTE's, not simply for overtime.

The Committee recommendation includes $210,166,000, to remain available until expended, for automated data processing and telecommunications activities, and $50,000,000 for the contingency reserve. This is the same as the administration request.

The Committee agrees with the administration's request to delete no-year bill language for construction; budget authority from prior years is available to meet all planned requirements. Also deleted is last year's bill language restrictions on the purchase of materials for printing social security number cards.

Public witness testimony before the Committee raised concerns about the safety of Social Security Administration employees due to inadequate guard services, particularly in field offices. The Committee expects the Social Security Administration to review the adequacy of local office staff protection and inform the Committee by December 1, 1984, of its findings. This report should include current resources utilized for such security activities, including staffing levels and specific recommendations for possible improvements.

The Committee is pleased with the progress the Social Security Administration is making on the systems modernization plan (SMP). The agency's improvements in hardware and its progress in lessening dependence on tape for data storage are particularly commendable accomplishments.

The Committee remains highly interested in the security of the social security computer system and the capacity of the system to accommodate legislative changes. The impact of systems modernization on service to social security beneficiaries and timeliness and accuracy of payments are critical considerations as well.

Accordingly, the agency's attempt to redesign the computer system without documentation of how the current system operates is a matter of serious concern. The Committee directs the Social Security Administration to document the system for successful design of new software.

The Committee is also concerned that the agency has not implemented the use of audit trail personnel identification numbers (PIN's). While the agency is using log on-log off PIN's for employees, the Committee notes the weaknesses of this method pointed out by the Inspector General's Office and directs the agency to follow the recommendations of the General Accounting Office to provide a PIN for each transaction performed on the system.

The Committee requests that the General Accounting Office continue to monitor the agency's progress in the systems modernization plan and directs the Social Security Administration to report to the Committee no later than December 31, 1984, on its actions to implement the Committee's directives.

Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services

Social Services Block Grant

1984 comparable appropriation	$2,675,000,000
1985 appropriation request	2,700,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,700,000,000 for the social services block grant. This is the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $25,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation to date.

These funds are granted to States to enable them to provide services to low-income persons, including recipients of AFDC, SSI, and medicaid program funds. Services include programs to: prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency on Federal assistance; assist low-income persons to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including day care services; prevent neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults; prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care; and secure admission or referral for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate.

The $2,700,000,000 Committee recommendation represents the full authorization level for this appropriated entitlement program in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee has not approved the administration proposal to absorb within this account funding of community services antipoverty programs; instead, a separate appropriation is recommended to continue activities authorized under the Community Services Block Grant.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

1984 comparable appropriation[1]	$1,803,837,000
1985 appropriation request[1]	1,761,549,000
Committee recommendation[1]	1,928,004,000

[1] Excludes amounts not considered.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,928,004,000 for human development services. This is $166,455,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $124,167,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $1,803,837,000.

The Human Development Services appropriation consists of programs for children and youth, the elderly, the developmentally disabled, and native Americans, as well as Federal administrative costs.

Head Start

This program is intended primarily for preschoolers from low-income families, and seeks to help these children function effectively in their present environment and to be able to assume responsibilities in school and community activities. Programs emphasize cognitive and language development, physical and mental health, and parent involvement to encourage each child to determine and function at their highest level of potential. At least 10 percent of the children served are handicapped.

The fiscal 1985 appropriation request of $994,659,000 for the Head Start program is $1,091,000 less than the comparable 1984 appropriation of $995,750,000. The administration estimates the 1985 request would provide direct, comprehensive child development services to 429,100 preschool children and their families, the same number served in 1984 on a comparable basis.

These amounts exclude the proposed transfer of $80,400,000 in child care feeding activities from the Department of Agriculture, for which authorizing legislation has not been enacted.

The budget request also reflects reductions totaling $3,300,000 in discretionary support activities such as evaluation, research and demonstration projects, training and technical assistance, and special handicapped projects, below fiscal year 1984 levels.

The $1,075,059,000 Committee recommendation reflects the authorization level in legislation reported by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

Child abuse and neglect

This program is designed to improve and increase activities at all levels of government which identify, prevent, and treat child abuse and neglect through State grants, technical assistance, research, demonstration, and service improvement. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act requires at least 50 percent of the appropriated funds to be used for research, demonstration, and service grants which are awarded on a competitive basis, and at least 30 percent to be used for State grants. Renewed authorizing legislation has been reported to the Senate.

The fiscal 1985 appropriation request of $6,720,000 for the child abuse State grants program would maintain the current funding level.

Funds for child abuse information and dissemination activities are not included in this categorical budget request for the child abuse program. The administration planned to include these activities in the proposed new human resources research and demonstration account in 1985. The fiscal 1984 comparable appropriation for these information and dissemination activities was $9,479,000.

The $30,000,000 Committee recommendation consists of $9,500,000 for State grants and $20,500,000 for discretionary activities, reflecting Senate reported new authorizing legislation.

Runaway and homeless youth

This program provides support to State and local governments and nonprofit agencies to help community-based facilities deal with the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and their families, outside the framework of the law enforcement and juvenile justice systems. Funds are allocated to homeless and runaway youth centers based on the number of youth under age 18 per State, and grants are authorized for a national communications system between runaways, their families and service providers.

The $10,504,000 budget request would return funding to the 1982 appropriation level: Congress expanded the program to $21,500,000 in fiscal 1983 and $23,250,000 in fiscal 1984. The administration estimates the request would permit funding of 170 runaway youth centers, compared to 242 projects supported with the fiscal 1984 appropriation.

Legislation to reauthorize the program has been reported from Committee in the Senate.

The $25,000,000 funding recommendation for fiscal 1985 reflects the full amount currently authorized for the runaway and homeless youth program.

The $1,750,000 recommended increase over the 1984 level will be used to support additional centers for runaway and homeless youth in underserved communities and to strengthen many of the existing grantees. Demonstration projects shall be funded to reunite and strengthen families, including those headed by a single parent; to counsel seriously troubled youth, including victims of emotional and physical abuse and sexual exploitation; to promote independent living for 17-year-olds who cannot return home and alternative placements for homeless younger youth; to provide detached youth work to reach runaway and homeless youth; and to develop aftercare programs, particularly for youth who have repeatedly left home. Training and technical assistance shall be equally available to all runaway serving agencies regardless of their status as Runaway and Homeless Youth Act grantees. The use of Runaway and Homeless Youth Act funds for interstate travel by grantee staff will be subject to guidelines issued by the Secretary. The Secretary shall continue to support the national toll-free communication system.

Grants for State and community programs

Federal funds are awarded to States to develop and implement State plans, to provide supportive services to promote independence and self-support among older persons, and to provide nutritious meals. Legislation has been proposed by the administration to consolidate all Older Americans Act title III activities, including State agency activities, social services and centers, and congregate and home-delivered meals.

The fiscal 1985 appropriation request for grants for State and community programs on aging is $644,746,000, or $1,395,000 less than comparable 1984 appropriations of $646,141,000. The reduction reflects the proposed compact of free association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. If Congress ratifies this compact, funds would be appropriated to the State Department.

Excluded from these amounts is the requested transfer of $116,000,000 for the commodities or cash-in-lieu-of program currently administered by the Department of Agriculture, which requires enactment of authorizing legislation.

The Committee did not recommend funding for this consolidated grant activity, since it was not approved in authorizing legislation which has passed the Senate.

Aging

State agency activities.—Federal funds currently pay up to 75 percent of the administrative costs of each State's agency on aging. As required by the Older Americans Act, these agencies develop and implement annual State plans for serving the elderly.

There is no categorical budget request for this activity in fiscal 1985. The Committee has not included a funding recommendation for this line item, based on Senate-passed authorizing legislation which provides for State administrative expenses as a percent of program resources.

Therefore, consistent with the Senate-passed authorizing legislation, the Committee bill provides that $33,400,000 shall be available for State administrative costs, and expects that from this amount, each State may use 5 percent of its title III allotment or $300,000, whichever is greater, for administrative purposes.

Supportive services and centers.—Funds under this program are currently awarded by formula grant to each State with an approved State plan on aging to pay up to 85 percent of the cost of operating and establishing social services and multipurpose senior centers. State agencies on aging make awards to area agencies on aging on the basis of State-approved area plans.

There is no categorical request for this activity in fiscal 1985, which the administration proposed for block grant consolidation.

The $265,000,000 Committee recommendation provides the full amount authorized by renewed authorizing legislation which has passed the Senate.

Congregate and home-delivered meals.—The congregate and home-delivered meals programs currently provide 85 percent of the funds for operating and establishing nutrition services projects, which provide

meals to older persons. Each meal must: meet one-third of the minimum daily dietary requirements; consider health, religious or ethnic dietary needs of participants; and be served in food containers and with utensils usable by blind and handicapped individuals. Home-delivered and congregate meals are available at least once a day, 5 days a week.

There is no categorical request for this activity in fiscal 1985, since the administration proposed that it be incorporated into a block grant for services to the elderly.

The $338,000,000 recommendation for congregate meals and $65,900,000 for home-delivered meals reflect new authorizing levels contained in Senate-passed Older Americans Act legislation.

Grants to Indian tribes.—This program currently provides grants to eligible Indian tribal organizations to promote delivery of the following services to older Indians not served by other programs: meals at least once a day, 5 days a week, according to the specifications of the nutritional services program; and legal, information, and referral services. Funds are also available to older Indians for temporary shelter, fuel, road clearing, water services, and a long-term ombudsman program for Indians residing in such facilities.

The administration's fiscal 1985 request of $7,500,000 for grants to Indian tribes is an increase of $1,765,000 over the fiscal 1984 level. The request would provide grants to 110 tribal organizations, increasing the current numbers of awards by approximately 27. The Committee concurs with this request, which is also the full amount authorized by Senate-passed legislation to extend the expiring Older Americans Act.

Research, training, and special projects.—These funds are currently used to provide adequately trained personnel in the field of aging, improve knowledge on the problems and needs of older Americans, and demonstrate new methods of improving the quality of life of older persons.

The budget request of $5,000,000 represents about 23 percent of the fiscal 1984 appropriation of $22,175,000; it represents less than 10 percent of the fiscal 1980 funding level of $54,300,000.

The $25,000,000 Committee recommendation provides an increase of $2,825,000 over the existing level.

The Committee directs the Administration on Aging (AOA) to maintain the following activities under title IV: rural demonstrations, career preparation training, research, aging policy study centers, long-term care gerontology centers and training, and national minority aging organizations which provide special representation and outreach services for the minority elderly.

The Committee is concerned that national legal services projects are currently receiving inadequate funding. Therefore, the Committee directs AOA to fund these projects at $1,000,000 (on an annual basis), at a minimum, for fiscal year 1985. National legal services projects mean those which: (1) are conducted by national legal services organizations and (2) provide technical assistance/training and develop innovative delivery methods in support of local programs delivering free legal services to older Americans.

The Committee notes that the Senate-passed authorization bill includes a new demonstration authority for projects to assist victims of Alzheimer's disease and other neurological disorders of the Alzheimer's type and their families in receiving supportive services, and expects the Commissioner to initiate projects in this area.

The Committee also urges the Administration on Aging, at the discretion of the Commissioner, to use this increased appropriation to provide additional funding for the following title IV activities: demonstrations to serve the rural elderly more effectively; research, with special attention to the impact of the new diagnosis related groups (DRG) payment system under medicare on older Americans; additional career preparation training awards; new initiatives to serve elderly minorities more effectively and equitably; and research to determine the kinds and number of personnel that will be required to meet current and future needs of the elderly.

Federal Council on Aging

Established by Congress in 1973, the Federal Council on Aging advises both the executive and legislative branches on matters related to the special needs of Older Americans.

The budget request of $175,000 for the Federal Council on Aging would support two full-time staff and per diem and travel costs, the same as in fiscal 1984.

The $200,000 Committee recommendation reflects the fiscal 1985 authorization level contained in Senate-passed legislation to renew the Older Americans Act.

Developmental disabilities

"Developmental disability" is defined as a severe, chronic disability which: is attributable to a mental or physical impairment or combination of mental and physical impairments; is manifested before the age of 22; and is likely to continue indefinitely. Major components of this program are: protection and advocacy services; special projects; and a training effort, funded through university-affiliated facilites, for personnel needed to render special services.

A total of $64,200,000 is requested for the developmental disabilities program in fiscal 1985, an increase of $2,190,000 over the current level. The request includes $45,400,000 for basic State grants and $8,400,000 for protection and advocacy grants. Funds to support special projects and university-affiliated facilities are requested at levels of $2,600,000 and $7,800,000, respectively.

The Committee has deferred consideration of appropriations for developmental disability activities, which are in the process of being reauthorized for fiscal year 1985.

Native American programs

These programs, under the direction of the Administration for Native Americans, are intended to promote social and economic self-sufficiency for Native Americans. A priority is to assist such groups establish and maintain necessary mechanisms for planning and coordinating Federal

and non-Federal resources in an effort to support the policy of Indian self-determination.

The administration has requested $28,000,000 for Native American programs in fiscal 1985, a reduction of $1,000,000 from the current level.

The $30,800,000 Committee recommendation is intended to offset the impact of inflation, in order to at least maintain the current level of services. Renewed authorizing legislation reported to the Senate permits an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary.

The Committee wishes to insure that the Office of Human Development Services continues to provide support for the Administration for Native Americans to nonfederally recognized entities, including tribes and Native Hawaiians, during this fiscal year. These programs have been very successful in increasing the economic and social self-sufficiency of these Native American peoples.

Program direction

This appropriation provides for the Federal staff that administer programs for children, youth, the aged, the developmentally disabled, and Native Americans. Activities include policy guidance, development of program standards, and technical assistance to grantees.

The fiscal 1985 request of $64,245,000 for Federal administration of human development services programs would support 1,262 permanent full-time positions, a reduciton of 35 positions from the revised fiscal 1984 level.

The $65,545,000 Committee recommendation adds $1,300,000 over the budget request, in order to maintain the fiscal 1984 level of 1,297 permanent full-time positions.

The Committee was pleased to learn of the willingness of the Office of Human Development Services to work collaboratively with the Kamehameha Schools/Bishop Estate in addressing the truly pressing needs of Native Hawaiian families and children. These children are disproportionately represented among those with serious social problems, and accordingly, the Committee urges the Office of Human Development Services to give them a high priority.

In light of anticipated shortages in nursing home and intermediate care beds, national attention has turned toward developing alternatives to institutionalization. Most families prefer to care for the chronically ill elderly at home. However, experience has shown that around the clock care, such as that required for victims of Alzheimer's disease, often results in severe physical and emotional exhaustion to the caregiver. Such long-term caregiving often requires that caregivers stay with the patient rather than work outside the home. Private insurance plans provide little assistance to families once such patients leave the hospital, exacerbating any financial problems. To help avoid this problem, many communities have begun to offer respite care services, such as companion sitters and adult day care, to enable family members to take a needed break from patient care. The University of Oregon, as well as several Oregon communities, should be particularly commended for their leadership role in analyzing and implementing respite care programs.

The Committee directs that, prior to the fiscal year 1986 appropriations hearings, the Administration on Aging prepare a report to be submitted to the Committee on the extent to which respite care services are currently available to families, and on the agency's plans for meeting future requirements for respite care. In the meantime, the Committee expects the Administration on Aging to work on cooperation with voluntary and public organizations to help establish high quality, cost-effective respite care programs.

The Committee has received considerable indication that the 10 regional resource centers for children, youth, and families, which are presently supported by the Office of Human Development Services have been highly effective in providing necessary information and coordinative services to State governments, and private sector agencies, in implementing the provisions of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. The Committee, accordingly, directs the Department to fund these projects at their present level of support for the remainder of fiscal year 1984 and throughout fiscal year 1985.

HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION

1984 comparable appropriation	
1985 appropriation request	$4,250,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation for this account, for which $4,500,000 was requested to replace categorical programs currently funded at $21,391,000.

The administration proposal would establish a new human research and demonstration program, consolidating the following activities: adoption opportunities; child welfare research; and child abuse discretionary projects. This consolidation was designed to reduce overlapping and uncoordinated research and demonstration activities. However, the authorizing legislation has not been enacted to eliminate the existing categorical programs; in fact, legislation pending in the Senate would reauthorize the separate programs.

FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES

1984 comparable appropriation	$625,905,000
1985 appropriation request	641,902,000
Committee recommendation	690,902,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $690,902,000 for family social services. This is $49,000,000 more than the administration request and $64,997,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $625,905,000.

The family social services appropriation contains two programs, foster care and adoption assistance, where payments are open-ended entitlements established by law. The remaining child welfare and adoption activities in this account, according to law, are to be funded at the discretion of the appropriations process.

The $641,902,000 budget request includes $473,079,000 for foster care and adoption assistance entitlement activities, the full amount estimated to be required under existing law. The remaining $168,823,000 request for child welfare assistance and training is the same as the amount currently available. However, legislation has been proposed to allow States to support training activities as well as child welfare services from the child welfare services program.

Foster care/adoption assistance

The Committee concurs with the $473,079,000 budget request for the foster care and adoption assistance entitlement activities; should these amounts prove insufficient to meet mandatory requirements of current law, the Department is expected to promptly request a supplemental appropriation.

The foster care program provides funds to States to assist with costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children, administrative costs associated with management of the program, and staff training. The same State agency which administers the child welfare services State grant program must administer, or supervise the administration of both programs.

The adoption assistance program provides funds to States on an entitlement basis, as mandated by law, to assist in paying maintenance costs for children who are adopted under certain conditions. The objective is to provide permanent homes for children for whom adoptive homes are hard to find due to age, minority status, or the presence of handicapping conditions.

Child welfare assistance and training

The Committee recommends $200,000,000 for child welfare assistance, an increase of $35,000,000 over the budget request and the fiscal 1984 appropriation.

For child welfare training, the Committee recommends $3,823,000, the same as the budget request and fiscal 1984 level. However, requested bill language is not included which would have permitted consolidation of child welfare training and services activities.

The child welfare services program assists State public welfare agencies to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services in order to enable children to remain in their homes under the care of their parents, or, where this is impossible, to provide alternative permanent homes for them. Services are available on the basis of need, without regard to income. The $200,000,000 Committee recommendation would strengthen efforts to prevent the necessity of placing children in foster homes, by providing more intensive services to reunite families, including in-home services and counseling.

The child welfare training program provides discretionary grants to public or private nonprofit colleges to train child welfare social workers. The money can be used to develop criteria or provide financial support to the students as long as they have a career commitment to work in the area of child welfare. This training is federally funded with no matching requirement.

Adoption opportunities

This activity funds a national adoption data gathering and analysis system, including a national information exchange, and implements adoption training and technical assistance programs.

There is no fiscal year 1985 categorical budget request for the adoption opportunities program. The administration proposes funding this program under a new human resources research and development account in fiscal 1985. The fiscal 1984 comparable appropriation for adoption opportunities was $1,912,000.

The Committee recommendation of $2,000,000 maintains the current level of activity pending enactment of renewed authorizing legislation.

Child welfare research

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for child welfare research, an increase of $2,000,000 over the enacted fiscal 1984 appropriation. There was no budget request for this activity, which the administration proposed be consolidated into a new human resources research and development account in fiscal 1985.

This program provides financial support to public or other nonprofit institutions for special research and demonstration projects in the field of child welfare and child development which are of national significance. Its ultimate goal is to strengthen and support the family as the primary institution for meeting the developmental needs of children and youth. Projects concentrate on serving children in foster care in need of adoption or day care, as well as delinquent youth. Other research projects have provided vital information about the needs for child welfare services, and focused on the problems of families and models of response to them.

The Committee expects that increased funding of child welfare research and demonstration projects will contribute to sound child welfare practice and increase knowledge of successful approaches to helping children and their families. With the passage of the 1980 Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act, there has been an increased need for knowledge of new techniques in serving families, especially in the area of home-based services which strengthen families.

WORK INCENTIVES

1984 comparable appropriation	$270,760,000
1985 appropriation request	
Committee recommendation	270,760,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $270,760,000 for work incentives (WIN), the same as the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation. The administration did not submit a budget request for the WIN program.

This program provides grants to States to encourage and assist recipients of AFDC to achieve self-support through a program of training, work experience, and employment, with emphasis on direct placement and labor market exposure. Participants certified as needing child care and other supportive services are entitled to receive such care through

the Department of Health and Human Services, while the employment and training services are administered through the Department of Labor. State expenditures are matched by Federal funds at a rate of 90 percent.

The Committee notes that during fiscal 1984 an estimated 270,000 participants gained unsubsidized employment, an increase of 14,000 individuals over the 1983 level, even though there was no increase in the appropriation. The Committee expects this trend to continue in fiscal 1985, producing welfare savings more than twice the size of this Federal appropriation.

Office of Community Services

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

1984 comparable appropriation	$352,300,000
1985 appropriation request	8,679,000
Committee recommendation	382,572,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $382,572,000 for the community services block grant. This is $373,893,000 more than the administration request and $30,272,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $352,300,000.

This block grant replaced most of the antipoverty programs previously operated by the Community Services Administration. Formula grants to States continue the activities of local community action agencies.

For grants to States, the Committee recommends $344,227,000, an increase of $27,547,000 over the fiscal 1984 level. This increase is intended to offset the impact of inflation in order that there will be no decline in vital antipoverty services. The Committee notes that pending authorizing legislation could expand the number of local agencies providing antipoverty services, to better meet the needs of individuals in underserved areas. In view of this likely expansion, there may be an even greater need for State grant resources, to avoid diluting the quality of current services.

For discretionary activities, the Committee recommends $34,045,000, an increase of $2,725,000 over the fiscal 1984 enacted appropriation. This includes: $4,175,000 for rural housing and community services; $3,130,000 for assistance to migrants and seasonal farmworkers; $20,480,000 for community economic development; and $6,260,000 for national youth sports. The Committee recommendation represents an increase equivalent to the percentage added for direct antipoverty services.

For program support, the Committee recommends $4,300,000, the fiscal 1983 level, to maintain at least 55 full-time equivalent positions in the national office.

The Committee recommends retaining bill language carried in the enacted fiscal 1984 appropriations legislation, requiring that States and territories use at least 90 percent of community services block grant funds to make grants to eligible entities. The language permits the Sec-

retary to waive this pass-through requirement upon application by States which faced unique situations regarding administration of the program.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND

The Committee notes that the administration proposes to transfer balances in the rural development loan fund to cover fiscal 1984 pay raise costs for a variety of agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that the $8,900,000 balance in the rural development loan fund should be utilized for the original purposes authorized by law and encourages the Department of Health and Human Services to make these funds available to qualified applicants.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

1984 comparable appropriation	$146,096,000
1985 appropriation request	133,000,000
Committee recommendation	133,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $133,000,000 for general departmental management. This is the same as the administration request and $13,096,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $146,096,000. The request would fund 2,691 positions, a net decrease of 414 positions from the comparable fiscal year 1984 level.

The Committee also recommends the transfer of $8,000,000 from the social security trust fund. This is the same as the administration request and the same as the fiscal year 1984 transfer.

The Committee has included bill language that limits travel expenses for the immediate Office of the Secretary to $50,000. The Committee has also included bill language limiting funds available under this bill used to support the Secretary and her senior staff, any vehicle larger than a class III vehicle as defined in GSA's Federal standard 122; and bars any first class accommodations for air travel.

The Committee views with caution the requested reduction of 414 positions. The Committee has approved this reduction based upon the Secretary's statement that the reduction is "designed to improve the operating efficiency of the Office of the Secretary without impeding the ability of the Department to support its programmatic mission * * *."

The Committee expects a report with the fiscal year 1986 budget justification detailing the effects of this reduction on the operations of the Office of the Secretary. The Committee requests that a report describing the vigorous outplacement efforts and the success of those efforts be presented prior to the fiscal year 1986 budget hearings.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1984 comparable appropriation	$67,200,000
1985 appropriation request	58,491,000
Committee recommendation	58,491,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of $58,491,000 and a trust fund transfer of $20,000,000 for a total of $78,491,000 for fiscal year 1985. This is the same as the administration's request. The recommendation is $8,709,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $67,200,000 plus a $6,000,000 trust fund transfer. The Committee believes that the increase of $14,000,000 in trust fund transfers reflects an appropriate accounting of trust fund related work and reduces the need for general fund appropriations. The total recommendation of $74,674,000 provides a $3,817,000 increase which will maintain the fiscal year 1984 level of effect.

The Committee approves the transfer of 118 positions and $5,100,000 for activities previously funded through the Office of Child Support Enforcement. This transfer will further consolidate all audit and program integrity resources under the immediate direction of the Inspector General.

The Inspector General leads and coordinates the Department's efforts to promote economy and efficiency, and to prevent fraud and abuse in their operations. The Office is also charged with keeping the Secretary and Congress informed of problems and the need for corrective action.

In fiscal year 1985, the OIG will continue to direct its resources and efforts toward areas where the largest departmental expenditures of resources are made. Specifically, efforts will focus on social security and health care financing programs. The Committee agrees that these programs provide services to approximately 150 million people at a high cost and are susceptible to fraud, waste, and abuse.

Funding for the State medicaid fraud control units (SMFCU's) is provided under the appropriation for grants to States for medicaid, as the administration requested. However, the OIG will continue to administer the program as in previous years.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

1984 comparable appropriation	$18,945,000
1985 appropriation request	17,850,000
Committee recommendation	17,850,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,850,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This is the same as the administration request and $1,095,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $18,945,000.

The role of this Office is to rectify racial and national origin discrimination prohibited by civil rights statutes. To enforce these antidiscrimination statutes, the Office for Civil Rights investigates complaints of discrimination; conducts comprehensive reviews of programs to correct discriminatory practices; conducts outreach initiatives and provides technical assistance to encourage voluntary compliance among health and

human services providers and constituency groups; and establishes compliance standards and procedures to clarify the application of the civil rights laws and regulations to particular programs or practices.

The Committee recommends the reduction in appropriations of $1,095,000 for fiscal year 1985, but still views with caution the Office for Civil Rights' belief that "strong emphasis on voluntary compliance and outreach activities will prevent or rectify the discrimination prohibited by the civil rights statute."

The Committee has agreed to a further reduction of 50 positions in the Office, which now has reduced its positions by 90 since fiscal year 1983. The Committee, therefore, reminds the Office for Civil Rights that a report describing the effects and the change in enforcement strategies is due on January 1, 1985.

POLICY RESEARCH

1984 comparable appropriation	$10,000,000
1985 appropriation request	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,750,000 for policy research. This is $1,750,000 more than the administration request and $250,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $10,000,000.

This program is authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act. It constitutes one of the Department's principal sources of policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population on the impact, effectiveness, and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs, and on other issues that cut across HHS agency lines. It is used to analyze issues that cannot be covered in other departmental research programs or under existing evaluation activity. The funding level of $8,000,000 will provide for the continuation of ongoing, highest priority research and further development of simulation models used for analysis of policy alternatives. Research will continue in the priority areas of welfare policy, retirement policy, the health insurance experiment, and health incentives, aging, disability, long-term care, and human services policy.

The Committee has recommended an increase of $1,750,000 in the policy research budget request to continue Federal support for the work being performed at the Institute for Research on Poverty. The Committee notes that a committee of the National Academy of Sciences has characterized the Institute as "an exceptionally successful vehicle for support of research by the Federal Government" and indicated that in the absence of core funding for the Institute "the amount of high-quality poverty research would drop sharply." Furthermore, three Nobel prize laureates in economics have recently gone on record in support of continued Federal funding for the work of the Institute and other eminent economists have cited the importance of continuing Federal support for the Institute's work in view of recent increases in poverty in the United States.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill, as reported by the Committee, includes a provision which bars the use of Federal funds to perform abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or except for such medical procedures necessary for victims of rape or incest.

In addition, the Committee has included two new general provisions. Section 208 establishes a floor of 3,507 Federal full-time positions provided to the National Institutes of Health. Section 209 bars NIH from collecting fees from patients of the Health Clinical Center, unless the Congress has agreed upon a specific policy to do so.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

1984 comparable appropriation	$3,487,500,000
1985 appropriation request	3,480,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,704,120,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,704,120,000 for compensatory education for the disadvantaged. This is $224,120,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $224,120,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $3,487,500,000.

The majority of programs supported under this account are authorized by chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. They represent the primary vehicle for providing compensatory educational services to disadvantaged children. Funds are provided to local school districts to assist them in designing and implementing their own compensatory education programs. These funds are allocated based on the number of children from low-income families. State agencies also receive financial assistance to support educational services for children of migratory workers, handicapped children in State-operated or State-supported programs, and neglected or delinquent children in State institutions. Chapter 1 funds are also distributed to State educational agencies to assist in administering these programs at the State and local level.

In addition funds under this account also support the high school equivalency and college assistance migrant programs authorized under section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Of the total provided for compensatory programs, $3,693,179,000 is provided for chapter 1 and $7,500,000 is provided for migrant programs (high school equivalency program and the college assistance migrant program).

For chapter 1 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA), grants to local educational agencies, the bill includes $3,200,000,000. This is $165,481,000 more than the administration request. The fiscal 1984 level is $3,003,680,000.

Since the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Federal Government, in partnership with State and local educational agencies has provided support for supplementary education services designed to increase the educational attainment of educationally disadvantaged children to a level appropriate to children of their age. Financial assistance is made available to school districts according to the number of children from low-income families and their State's average

per pupil educational expenditures. Nearly 14,000 school districts, 90 percent of the districts in the United States, will receive chapter 1 funds in school year 1985–86. Local school districts develop and implement their own programs to meet the needs of their students.

Several studies in recent years indicate that the chapter 1 program has proven successful in improving basic skills achievement of the participating students and in focusing resources and services on those most in need of them.

For the school year 1985–86, the Committee assumes a chapter 1 local educational agency Federal contribution of approximately $620 per child. At the Committee recommendation for chapter 1, roughly 5.2 million children would be served compared with 4.9 million who would be served based upon the budget request.

The 1985 appropriation will become available on July 1, 1985, and remain available for obligation until September 30, 1986.

State agency programs

For the three State agency programs, the Committee recommends $457,460,000, an increase of $20,300,000 over the 1984 level, and $48,698,000 more than the budget request.

Grants to State agencies are directed to special educational services to children of migratory agricultural workers and fishermen, handicapped children in State-operated programs or who remain the responsibility of the State after leaving such programs, and neglected or delinquent children in State-supported or State-operated institutions. Funds for these programs are allocated to the States through a formula based on the number of eligible students residing within a State and the State's per pupil expenditure for education. Like the local educational agency grants, these programs are also forward funded.

At the recommended level of $271,024,000 for the State agency migrant program, approximately 440,000 children would be served at an average contribution of $600 per child. At the budget request of $229,626,000, approximately the same number of children would be served but at a reduced average Federal contribution of approximately 15 percent below that provided under the Committee recommendation. The recommendation would also support migrant coordination activities including the migrant record transfer system at not less than $7,000,000 in the 1985–86 academic year.

This program supports special educational services for children of migratory agricultural workers and fishermen. Migrant education funds flow to the State educational agencies (SEA) based on the number of full-time equivalent migrant students within the State. The SEA in turn awards grants to local school districts for providing educational services to migrant students. In addition to the State grants, funds from this program are set aside to support various migrant coordination activities such as the migrant student record transfer system (MSRTS). Studies have shown that migrant students are usually more severely disadvantaged academically than any other group that qualified for compensatory education services. They were, on average, over 2 years behind students in the same grade.

Since the Congress has not enacted the administration proposal to reduce the number of years of eligibility for the program, the Committee directs that migrant children continue to be served up to 5 years after migration in order that sufficient assistance be provided in making adjustments in their communities and schools.

The Committee has provided $153,820,000 for the State agency handicapped program, an increase of $7,300,000 over the fiscal year 1984 funding level and the administration's budget request. At the recommended funding level, about 247,000 children would be served with an average Federal contribution of $623 per student.

This program is designed to provide Federal assistance to State agencies which are directly responsible for providing a free public education for handicapped children. Funds provide partial support for the education of handicapped children who are served by, or who have in the past been served by, programs operated or supported by the States, including State institutions for the handicapped.

The Committee also recommends $32,616,000 for the State agency neglected and delinquent program. This is the same amount provided in fiscal 1984 and requested by the administration for fiscal 1985. It is expected that this level will serve about 52,000 students in institutions for neglected and delinquent children, at an average Federal expenditure of $627 per student.

Grants support education programs that meet the special education needs of children in State-operated or supported institutions for neglected and delinquent children, or adult correctional institutions. Program funds are used to provide compensatory instruction in basic skills areas such as reading and mathematics. In addition States use program funds for vocational instruction, guidance and counseling, and psychological services.

For chapter 1 State administration, the Committee includes $34,414,000, the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation, but $3,441,000 more than the budget request. Funds provided by this activity enable State educational agencies to meet their administrative responsibilities under the chapter 1 LEA program and State agency programs. The authorizing statute provides that each State shall receive up to 1 percent of the amount allocated for its chapter 1 programs, but not less than $225,000. States use these funds to cover the costs associated with allocating chapter 1 funds to local school districts, monitoring chapter 1 programs, and reviewing reports submitted to local districts to insure their compliance with the various legal and fiscal requirements of the chapter 1 program.

For evaluation and studies, the Committee has provided $4,746,000, the same amount provided in fiscal 1984, $1,000,000 less than the administration requested.

Migrant education

The Committee recommends a total of $7,500,000 for the high school equivalency program (HEP) and the college assistance migrant program (CAMP), the same as the fiscal 1984 funding level The administration proposed to eliminate funding for these two programs in fiscal 1985.

The Committee has provided $6,300,000 for the HEP program, which provides grants to institutions of higher education to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers beyond the age of compulsory school attendance to complete courses necessary to receive a high school diploma or its equivalent. Career and personal counseling services are provided, as well as placement assistance.

The Committee has also provided $1,200,000 for CAMP, which assists migrant students enrolled in their first undergraduate year at a postsecondary institution through provision of tuition scholarships and stipends. Tutoring and counseling services are also provided.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1984 comparable appropriation	$527,867,000
1985 appropriation request	728,879,000
Committee recommendation	569,309,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $569,309,000 for special programs. This amount is $159,570,000 less than the administration request. The comparable fiscal year 1984 appropriation is $527,867,000.

Included in this account are the State block grant, discretionary activities of the Secretary, and five categorical programs, for which the administration has not requested funding. In addition, the administration has requested $50,000,000 for a new math and science program, which has not yet been enacted.

For chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, the Committee has provided $531,909,000, which is $196,970,000 less than the administration request, but $52,489,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $479,420,000. Up to 6 percent of the total appropriated for the block grants is available for the Secretary's discretionary fund. Within chapter 2, $500,000,000 is provided for the State block grants, an increase of $49,345,000 over fiscal 1984. These grants are made to State educational agencies, and at least 80 percent must be passed through to local educational agencies.

Block grant funds are used for activities designed in accordance with State and local needs and priorities in the areas of basic skills development, educational improvement and support services, and special projects. In fiscal year 1985, the State block grant program will be in its fourth year of operation.

The President's request for an increase of $250,000,000 for chapter 2 indicated that the additional funds to State and local education agencies would be used to implement the National Commission on Excellence recommendations and pursue innovative projects for school improvement. The Committee is concerned that there are no provisions in the chapter 2 block grant for the targeting of new chapter 2 moneys to excellence initiatives and projects. Thus, the Committee directs the Secretary to issue guidelines for the use of a sufficient amount of the increase provided for State and local activities on excellence.

The Committee recommendation provides $31,909,000 for the set-aside for the Secretary's discretionary activities, close to the full 6-percent allowance. This is $11,404,000 less than the administration's request, but $3,055,000 more than the fiscal 1984 appropriation. This amount provides support for the three mandated programs within the Secretary's discretionary account: The inexpensive book distribution program; programs of national significance under arts in education; and alcohol and drug abuse education. Funds also support discretionary projects and law-related education.

For the inexpensive book distribution program (Reading Is Fundamental), the Committee recommends $6,825,000, an increase over the budget request and 1984 level by $325,000. The Committee continues to be impressed with the success of the Reading is Fundamental program in stimulating interest in reading among participating youngsters and in motivating them to improve their overall reading skills. Since its founding in 1966, Reading Is Fundamental has brought more than 58 million books into American homes.

For the arts in education program, the Committee recommends a total of $2,814,000, an increase of $689,000 over the budget request and 1984 levels. Within that amount. $2,000,000 is for the Arts for the Handicapped program, a $550,000 increase over the budget request and 1984 levels. This is an effective program in increasing public awareness about the value of arts in the education and lives of disabled students. The program also supports a very special arts festival program in every State, as well as research projects, curriculum development, and teacher training. Under this program, one award is made to the national committee, Arts for the Handicapped.

Also provided is $814,000 for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, a 12-percent increase over the budget request and 1984 funding levels. The education program of the Kennedy Center supports the Alliance for Arts Education whose purpose is the development of an arts curriculum and teacher training in every State, the involvement of college students across the country in theater production through the American College theater festival, and the presentation of high quality live performances for young people through the imagination celebration outreach festivals in the States, as well as in Washington, D.C.

For the alcohol and drug abuse education program, the Committee recommends $3,000,000, the same as the budget request and $150,000 more than the 1984 level. This program assists the Nation's schools in developing the capacity to prevent and reduce alcohol and drug abuse among students. Awards are made to five regional centers that offer training and on-site technical assistance.

The Committee also includes $1,000,000 for the law-related education program which promotes efforts to educate individuals about the legal system and the principles on which it is based.

Funds will also support the National Diffusion Network (NDN), which is designed to capitalize on Federal investments in research, de-

velopment, and demonstration projects. The program enhances communication among school districts which share information on the most effective education programs.

The Committee is impressed with the effectiveness of educational television programs funded by the Department over the years. The Committee expects the Secretary to continue funding of such programs, especially in the area of science and mathematics, and recommends that the Secretary allocate an additional $3,000,000 of his discretionary funds over the amount already proposed to be spent in fiscal year 1985, for this purpose.

The Committee remains concerned about the need for States to maintain or initiate programs aimed at gifted and talented children. The Committee, in noting the Department's proposed national study of the chapter 2 block grant program, urges that the study include information on the extent to which States are allocating their block grant resources toward programs for the gifted and talented compared with the amount spent under the antecedent categorical program.

Other special programs

The Committee recommendation includes $37,400,000 for five categorical programs, for which the administration requested no funding. The recommendation is $11,047,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

For the training and advisory services authorized by title IV of the Civil Rights Act, the Committee has provided $25,200,000. Under this program, grants are made to State educational agency civil rights units and to regional desegregation assistance centers to assist school districts in desegregating and eliminating discrimination on the basis of race, sex, and national origin.

The Committee has not provided funding for the Follow Through Program in fiscal year 1985, a decrease of $14,767,000 from fiscal year 1984 because, by law, Follow Through is to be subsumed into the chapter 2 block grant, beginning in fiscal 1985. Follow Through is designed to provide comprehensive educational services to improve the educational achievement levels of economically disadvantaged children in kindergarten through early elementary grades.

For the territorial teacher training program, the Committee has provided $2,000,000, the fully authorized amount, which is an increase of $1,000,000 over the fiscal 1984 level. Funds are made available on the basis of need and performance to the departments of education in the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to provide for training of elementary and secondary school teachers.

The Committee has provided $2,700,000 for general assistance to the Virgin Islands, an increase of $780,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. Funds are provided to the Virgin Islands to improve elementary and secondary education, and have been used primarily to renovate and construct additions to existing school buildings to accommodate an expanding school-age population, and for curriculum development.

For Ellender Fellowships, the Committee has provided $1,500,000, an increase of $500,000 over the fiscal 1984 funding level. Funds are used to award a sole-source contract with the Close-Up Foundation of Washington, D.C., to assist with the expenses associated with bringing disadvantaged students to Washington for comprehensive 1-week seminars on the workings of the Federal Government. Fellowships are awarded annually to low-income students on the basis of equitable urban/rural geographic distribution, community interest, and the availability of matching funds from community sources.

For the Women's Education Equity Act (WEEA), the Committee has included $6,000,000, which is $6,000,000 more than the budget request and $240,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 level. This is the fully authorized level.

WEEA is designed to promote educational equity for women and girls at all levels of education. Grants are awarded to public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, community groups, and individuals for the development, and dissemination of activities fostering educational equity. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis with applications reviewed by panels of Federal and non-Federal experts in the area of educational equity. One contract supports a publishing clearinghouse to disseminate materials produced by the projects.

Deferred programs

The Committee has deferred consideration of the recently Senate-approved $75,000,000 program of assistance to school districts undergoing voluntary and court-ordered desegregation, but expects to consider this program on a further appropriation measure this year. While the Committee believes that the block grant approach under chapter 2 of ECIA has had the beneficial effect of allowing States and local districts flexibility in establishing priorities, it remains deeply concerned that, despite congressional direction that chapter 2 funds be allocated within States to reflect the added costs of desegregation, only eight States use some desegregation factor in allocating funds to local districts. Only 6 percent of school districts across the country are using some portion of their chapter 2 funds for desegregation activities.

The Committee also expects to consider appropriations for the math-science-foreign language legislation upon its authorization.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$169,183,000
1985 appropriation request	139,245,000
Committee recommendation	142,245,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $142,245,000 for bilingual education. The recommendation is $3,000,000 more than the administration request and $26,938,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $169,183,000. The sum of $30,000,000 was added to the bilingual account total in fiscal year 1984 in the continuing resolution for emergency immigrant education. The emergency immigrant program is not authorized for fiscal year 1985.

The Federal bilingual education programs are designed to alleviate the academic problems of limited English-proficient children by improving their ability to read, write, speak, and comprehend English. Programs are designed to assist children to enter, as soon as possible, an all-English language educational program. The Committee continues to encourage the goal of providing children of limited English proficiency with special services to enable them to participate in the regular school program, to stay in school, to graduate, to continue their education, or to otherwise become productive members of society.

Bilingual grants to school districts

The Committee agrees with the administration in recommending $100,459,000 for basic grants, an increase of $10,892,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984.

Federal bilingual education grants assist children of limited English proficiency to improve their ability to read, write, and speak English while they make progress in subject areas. Discretionary awards are made to local school districts to help them build their capacity to offer bilingual instruction to limited English proficient children. Demonstration projects are also funded to develop innovative methods of serving these children. It is anticipated that the proposed funding increase will provide services for an additional 36,000 students.

Training grants

The Committee has included $28,000,000 for this program, a decrease of $4,610,000 from the 1984 appropriation and $3,000,000 more than the administration request.

Training grants are designed to respond to the need for trained, qualified personnel in bilingual education. Activities include grants to institutions of higher education, State education agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations to train bilingual education teachers, parents, and administrators; and contracts for resource centers to conduct training, and to provide technical assistance, evaluation, and dissemination services to school districts.

The Committee is pleased to learn of the Department's continuing commitment to insuring that two bilingual educational laboratories will be established for the Pacific basin region. The Committee urges the Department to continue to work closely with the region's educational leadership in order to insure that these projects are successfully implemented this fiscal year.

Support services

The Committee agrees with the administration in recommending $10,100,000 for this program, a decrease of $3,220,000 from the 1984 appropriation.

Activities include grants to State educational agencies for coordination and technical assistance, research and evaluation studies, and operation of a national clearinghouse to collect and disseminate bilingual education information.

Vocational training

The Committee has included $3,686,000 for this program, the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and the administration request.

This program provides funds for bilingual vocational training and occupational-related English language instruction to out-of-school youths and adults of limited English proficiency, for instructor training, and instructional materials development. Grants and contracts are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local public agencies, higher education institutions, and private organizations.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

1984 comparable appropriation	$585,000,000
1985 appropriation request	506,630,000
Committee recommendation	585,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $585,000,000 for school assistance in federally affected areas, which is $78,370,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $585,000,000. The funding included in the bill for this program represents the full amount authorized.

School assistance in federally affected areas, or impact aid, is a program to help compensate local school districts for the cost of educating children where availability of revenue from local taxes has been adversely affected by the presence of Federal activities. The components of this program are: payments for "A" children; payments for "B" children; special provisions (section 2); disaster assistance; and construction.

The Committee directs the Secretary to fully fund section 3(d)(2)(B), which compensates several of the Nation's most severely impacted local educational agencies for local revenues lost due to Federal activity. Further, payments made to school districts which qualify under this section shall not be subject to any proration of either "A" or "B" category payments.

"A" category payments

"A" children are those who reside and whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services, including children residing on Indian lands or in federally subsidized, low-rent housing.

The full amount authorized, a total of $535,000,000 is included for "A" and "B" payments under section 3. The allowance for these payments represents the same amount available in fiscal year 1984.

Of the total amount provided, $477,000,000 is for "A" category payments, which is an increase of $370,000 over the budget request, and $19,500,000 over the fiscal year 1984 level.

Payments for "A" children in heavily impacted "super A" districts, those districts in which "A" children represent 20 percent or more of the total average daily attendance, would be 100 percent of entitlement, except that payments on behalf of children residing in federally subsidized low-rent housing would be 15 percent of entitlement. Payments

for "A" children in other districts would be prorated from full entitlement to the level allowed by remaining funds, except that payments on behalf of children residing in federally subsidized low-income housing would be prorated from 15 percent of entitlement. The reduced level of entitlement paid for low-rent housing children is similar to the rate of payment for such children in recent years. Payments for "A" children in "nonsuper A" districts, other than low-rent housing "A" children, would be approximately 65 percent of entitlement. Payments for low-rent housing children in these districts would be approximately 9 percent of entitlement.

The Committee recognizes the severe impaction experienced by the Highland Falls-Fort Montgomery Central School District, Highland Falls, N.Y., by reason of the U.S. Military Academy. This school district, which educates more than 1,000 of our children, has had to cut back in course materials and other materials vital for quality education because they do not receive sufficient impact aid payments. Highland Falls is impacted by the West Point Academy by more than 18 percent. The Committee directs the Secretary to conduct a study of the Highland Falls School District in the State of New York in an effort to determine what actions might be taken by the Department to mitigate some of the difficult economic circumstances which have resulted from the almost complete dominance of the U.S. Military Academy on this small community. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit this report by February 1, 1985.

"B" category payments

"B" children are those who reside or whose parents work on Federal property or are on active duty in the uniformed services.

Payments for "B" children are not authorized for fiscal year 1985. However, the Committee has made provisions for payments for "B" children at no less than $58,000,000, prorated from 100 percent of entitlement. It is estimated that these payments would be approximately 20 percent of entitlement. The Committee has no intention to disrupt the funding of this program because of a delay in the enactment of authorization bills.

Section 2—Special provisions

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for section 2 for grants to school districts. This is the full authorization for this activity and the same as the administration request and the 1984 appropriation. It is estimated that payments will be made at approximately 95 percent of entitlement to about 290 qualified school districts.

Section 2 payments are made to local school districts which have a partial loss of tax base (10 percent or more of assessed value) as a result of Federal Government acquisition of property. Payments are not tied to the presence of federally connected children in the district.

Disaster assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for section 7, disaster assistance. This is the full authorization for this activity and the same as the administration request and the 1984 appropriation.

This program provides funds to local education agencies affected by major disasters to enable them to make repairs, provide temporary facilities, replace instructional facilities, replace instructional materials and equipment, and pay increased operating expenses.

Construction

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for construction. This is the full authorization for this activity and the same as the 1984 appropriation. The administration has requested no funds for construction in fiscal year 1985.

Construction activities provide direct grants for repair and construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities when enrollment and the availability of local revenues have been adversely affected by Federal activities. Grants are also provided for emergency repairs to school facilities in areas suffering major disasters.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

1984 comparable appropriation	$1,239,415,000
1985 appropriation request	1,214,445,000
Committee recommendation	1,320,395,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,320,395,000 for education for the handicapped programs. This is $105,950,000 more than the administration request, and is $80,980,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $1,239,415,000.

The education for the handicapped programs provide assistance to the States in assuring that all handicapped children have available to them a free appropriate public education. This assistance is provided through State grants designed to offset a portion of the excess costs of State and local education agencies for educating handicapped children, aged 3 through 21, and through a variety of discretionary programs providing special purpose funds to meet designated Federal priorities.

State grant program

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,135,145,000 for the State grant program. This is $66,270,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $1,068,875,000.

This program supports formula grants to States for a portion of the excess cost of educating handicapped children ages 3 through 21. Funds are allocated by statutory formula based on an annual State count of resident handicapped children receiving special education. Excess cost is the cost which is over and above the average per pupil expenditure (APPE) for nonhandicapped students. Each State is awarded an amount equal to the number of handicapped children multiplied by a specified percentage of the APPE. The fiscal year 1985 appropriation will become available for obligation on July 1, 1985, for use during the 1985–86 school year.

Preschool incentive grants

For preschool incentive grants, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,000,000. This is $1,670,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program authorizes formula grants to encourage State and local education agencies to expand educational services to handicapped children from birth through 5 years, since many States do not yet mandate or customarily provide educational services to children of this age range and are not required to educate them under the service mandate of Public Law 94–142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act.

Funds are allocated by statutory formula on the basis of the number of children aged 3 through 5 receiving special education services. Fiscal year 1985 funds will become available for obligation on July 1, 1985, for use during the 1985–86 school year.

Deaf-blind centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for deaf-blind centers. This is $3,000,000 more than the budget request and the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program funds centers, technical assistance awards, and model projects dealing with children who are both deaf and blind. Centers provide technical assistance to States and direct services to children, with a priority on services to children who are not the responsibility of the State to serve.

Severely handicapped projects

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,300,000 for the severely handicapped program. This is $300,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program awards contracts and grants to develop and disseminate model demonstration projects of the best methods of educating severely handicapped children to develop their self-reliance and reduce need for institutional care.

Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State departments of special education, colleges and universities, and other organizations, primarily for 3-year, annually renewable projects.

Early childhood education

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,500,000 for early childhood education. This is $1,400,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program supports grants and contracts in 3 areas: Demonstration projects to develop and disseminate effective models of educational services for handicapped children from birth through 8 years of age; State implementation grants; and research and dissemination contracts.

Secondary and transitional services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,330,000 for secondary and transitional services. This is $330,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

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This program provides grants or contracts to institutions of higher education, State and local educational agencies, public agencies, and private, nonprofit organizations to assist in the transitional process to postsecondary education, vocational training, competitive employment, and continuing education or adult services, and to stimulate the improvement and development of programs for secondary special education. Participation of handicapped students and their parents in project development and implementation is encouraged.

Postsecondary programs

The Committee has included $5,300,000 for postsecondary programs. This is $300,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program is designed to improve educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped persons through grants and contracts awarded to technical, vocational, and postsecondary institutions, and other nonprofit educational agencies. Program funds currently support two types of projects: (a) direct services grants to postsecondary and vocational technical schools for serving deaf students; and (b) demonstration projects which develop innovative models for delivery of support services or modify existing educational programs for postsecondary and adult handicapped students.

Innovation and development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,000,000 for innovation and development. This is $4,000,000 more than the budget request and $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program supports research and demonstration grants to develop and disseminate tested new approaches and materials for the teaching of the handicapped. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, and other education and research organizations.

The program is one of the oldest continuous sources of Federal funding for special education research. Products promote educational achievement by handicapped children and have included inventions, curriculum materials, and diagnostic/assessment instruments for a range of disabilities.

Media services and captioned films

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $16,500,000 for media services and captioned films. This is $2,500,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program funds grants and contracts for captioning and recording, educational media and materials centers and services, and technology development projects. Other activities funded include the National Theater for the Deaf, and Recordings for the Blind, Inc. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges, and universities and other organizations. Contracts are typically made for 1 year while grants are made for up to 3 years.

The Committee has included $1,500,000 to assist in underwriting the manufacture of new integrated circuit chips for incorporation into a new line 21 decoder to be produced by mid-1985. The Committee is hopeful that this effort will lead to the production of a more economical decoder so that greater numbers of hearing impaired people will be served by the recent advances in television technology.

Regional resource centers

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,000,000 for regional resource centers. This is $1,500,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program includes support for contracts to six regional centers for the development of State and local expertise in educational testing, diagnosis, program design, and referral for the handicapped. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to State and local education agencies, colleges and universities, and combinations thereof to serve as resource centers. Center activities include testing and diagnosis, training for State departments of education, direct referral services for children and development of individualized education programs for each handicapped student.

Recruitment and information

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,050,000 for recruitment and information. This is $50,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program supports contracts to provide information on educational resources for handicapped children and employment opportunities in the field of special education. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to operate two clearinghouses: one to disseminate information to parents and others regarding special education (including postsecondary education), and encourage individuals to pursue careers in special education; and the other to provide information only on postsecondary education.

Special education personnel development

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $61,000,000 for special education personnel development. This is $23,360,000 more than the budget request and $5,460,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program supports grants and contracts to prepare educational personnel to work competently with handicapped children. Funds are awarded to colleges and universities, State departments of education, and other organizations to assist in meeting the need for an adequate supply of educational personnel competent to deal with the special education needs of the handicapped. In addition, 10 percent of funds appropriated are required to be used for parent and volunteer training.

The Committee intends that the amount appropriated for part D maintain a balanced program which includes both training critically needed special education teachers and other direct service personnel and training of leadership personnel such as administrators, researchers,

and teacher trainees, as well as special projects to develop and improve training techniques.

Special studies

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,270,000 for special studies. This is $1,270,000 more than the budget request and $200,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program authorizes competitive contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements to assess progress in the implementation of the Education of the Handicapped Act, the impact and effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide special education, and to provide Congress and others with information.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

1984 comparable appropriation	$1,120,900,000
1985 appropriation request	1,091,660,000
Committee recommendation	1,252,765,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,252,765,000 for rehabilitation services and handicapped research. This is $161,105,000 more than the administration request and $131,865,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $1,120,900,000.

Programs authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 support a variety of activities specifically targeted to bringing handicapped persons into the mainstream of society by helping them to maximize their potential for employment and independent living. These programs are specifically designed to reduce human dependency, increase self-reliance, and fully utilize the productive capabilities of handicapped persons. Priority is placed on serving the most severely handicapped individuals.

Basic State grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,117,500,000 for basic State grants. This is $113,600,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $1,003,900,000.

The basic State grants formula program provides an 80-percent Federal match to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for the provision and administration of programs to prepare disabled individuals to engage in gainful employment. A statutory requirement gives priority in the provision of services to severely handicapped individuals.

Service projects:

Projects with industry.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,400,000 for projects with industry. This is $3,200,000 more than the administration request and $1,400,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $13,000,000.

Projects with industry provide handicapped persons with training and experience in realistic work settings to prepare them for employment in the competitive market.

Severely disabled.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,600,000 for special demonstration projects for the severely disabled.

This is $1,035,000 less than the administration request and $1,465,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $12,135,000.

Severely disabled projects serve identified disability groups and develop innovative techniques and comprehensive service programs to help severely handicapped persons achieve satisfactory vocational adjustments or attain greater independent functioning.

Migrants/Indians

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,665,000 for the migrants/Indians program. This is the same as the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

Migratory worker projects provide a 90-percent Federal match for rehabilitation services to handicapped migrant and seasonal farmworkers and for services to members of their families who reside with them when such services contribute to rehabilitating the handicapped migrant. It is anticipated that the same number of projects will be funded in 1985 as were funded in 1984.

The Indian service grant program provides funds for vocational rehabilitation services and helps Indian tribes develop the capacity to provide services to handicapped American Indians living on Federal and State reservations. It is anticipated that $715,000 will be made available for this program for fiscal year 1985.

Helen Keller National Center

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,200,000 for the Helen Keller National Center. This is $500,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $3,700,000.

The Helen Keller National Center provides comprehensive, specialized services for deaf-blind youths, and adults and their families; trains personnel to work with deaf-blind persons; and conducts relevant research, including development of communicative devices.

Client assistance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,300,000 for the client assistance program. This is $300,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for this program.

The client assistance program provides formula grants to the States for programs to advise clients and client-applicants of services available under the act and to help them in their relationships with providers.

Special recreation programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,100,000 for special recreation programs. This is $100,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. No funds were requested by the administration for recreation projects in 1985.

Recreation projects initiate recreation programs, which may include sports, music, dancing, handicrafts, art, and homemaking, to aid in the mobility and socialization of handicapped individuals.

Independent living

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $27,000,000 for independent living services. Of this amount, the Committee has included $22,000,000 for independent living centers (part B). This is $2,600,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and $1,000,000 more than the administration request.

This program is designed to meet the independent living needs of severely handicapped individuals. It provides for a grants program under which the Commissioner may make grants to the State vocational rehabilitation agency for the establishment and operation of independent living centers, offering services such as: referral regarding attendant care and provision of attendant care; training in independent living skills; referral and assistance in housing and transportation; and peer counseling. No State match is required.

Although only 5 years old, independent living centers have demonstrated that they are cost-effective alternatives to institutional care for the severely handicapped and that persons with the most severe disabilities can improve their capacity to function in the employment market or in preparation for employment. The Committee believes that until a statewide delivery system is implemented, the benefits of independent living services will be available to only a small percentage of severely handicapped persons who are in need of them in order to lead full and productive lives. Therefore, the Committee has included $5,000,000 to fund part A of title VII in fiscal year 1985 in order to permit a meaningful startup of the statewide independent living program. The Committee recognizes the amount appropriated is not sufficient to fund the minimum allotments called for in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. The Committee directs the Rehabilitation Services Administration to proportionately reduce the minimum allotments and to assist the State VR agencies to use funds appropriated under part A to establish a sound basis for future additional funding for this activity.

While the Committee has placed highest priority on initial funding of part A of title VII and on providing an increase in funding for part B in fiscal year 1985, the Committee is concerned that the needs of the elderly blind be addressed in the interim, and expects to fund part C (independent living services for older blind individuals) in the future.

Part C is authorized to provide demonstrations of a comprehensive range of services—education, rehabilitation, and social services—to elderly blind individuals to enable them to maintain independent living status. Diseases such as glaucoma, diabetes, and cataracts cause severe vision impairment and blindness among the growing population of older Americans each year. Services such as those authorized by part C can make the difference in an elderly person's ability to modify his environment to accommodate his visual limitations and to live independently.

The Committee directs the Rehabilitation Services Administration to include elderly blind individuals in its target population of unserved or underserved individuals and to provide opportunities for independent

living services to older Americans through programs funded under the Rehabilitation Act.

Training

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,000,000 for training. This is $19,000,000 more than the administration request and $2,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

Rehabilitation training grants are intended to increase both the number and the qualifications of professional staff in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

The Committee is concerned that it has not been provided adequate documentation by RSA on how rehabilitation training funds are to be allocated to meet shortages of specific skilled personnel categories. A review of the actual training expenditures by RSA reveals a wide disparity in funding of various professional areas including seemingly disproportionately small amounts for major professions such as physical therapy.

The Committee notes that section 133(d) of the recently enacted Public Law 98–221 requires the RSA Commissioner to submit with each year's budget request a justification of past and requested training expenditures in terms of shortage areas. The Committee strongly supports this provision and looks forward to receiving the first such report together with the fiscal year 1986 budget request.

The Committee expects that the same percentages of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1984 under this section for in-service and continuing education training shall remain the same in fiscal year 1985.

National Institute for Handicapped Research

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $40,000,000 for the National Institute for Handicapped Research. This is $9,940,000 more than the administration request and $4,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriations.

The Committee has provided $40,000,000 for the NIHR. The additional funds over the fiscal year 1984 program level, should be used to provide for all continuation grants and contracts, and for the expansion of the centers' programs most of which have received no increases for a number of years. This expansion will allow at least a 10-percent increase for the R&T and engineering centers programs in order to meet fixed cost increases above current levels and to expand research activity in centers particularly the smaller ones. The increase will enable the two new centers funded in fiscal year 1984 in Connecticut and Hawaii to be fully funded at $750,000 as intended by the fiscal year 1983 supplemental appropriation. The increase will also enable the NIHR to fund at least the same number of new field-initiated research grants as in fiscal year 1984, about 35 or 40, at full recommended levels and to establish a research training program of about $1,000,000 in addition to the mid-career fellowship program. The Committee believes that current center research priorities and directions should be maintained to encourage stability in the program.

The Committee urges the NIHR to assure that the maximum amount is spent on the direct costs of research and research training activity. The Committee urges that prior policies which limited indirect cost rates to 15 percent for the research and training centers be initiated again.

The Committee has been pleased with the leadership of the Director of NIHR. It is important to the effectiveness of the NIHR research program that the Director remain fully responsible for making research grants and that high quality peer review is required for all new and renewal applications. The peer review system, while only advisory, is essential to assure high quality research. It is also essential that the Director, who is required to be qualified in research, be ultimately responsible for all grant and contract awards.

With respect to general policy matters, the Director is to also be guided by the National Council on the Handicapped as the Rehabilitation Act has required since the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1978.

Last year, the Committee directed NIHR to develop a comprehensive report on the interdisciplinary personnel needs of the rehabilitation community. This year, during the public witness hearings, the Committee received testimony that fewer than 50 percent of the rehabilitation counselors currently employed by State vocational rehabilitation agencies are "qualified" (that is, either they do not possess a master's degree or are not certified). The Committee continues to believe that there is a significant shortage of trained rehabilitation personnel and strongly urges NIHR and the Rehabilitation Services Administration to develop innovative approaches to provide such training—perhaps through continuing education projects.

Evaluations

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,000,000 for evaluations and studies. This is $1,500,000 more than the administration request and the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

Funds are provided under this program for studies to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$831,314,000
1985 appropriation request	831,314,000
Committee recommendation	831,314,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $831,314,000 for vocational and adult education, the fully authorized level. This is the same as the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation.

Vocational and adult education funds help to promote the development of a skilled and literate work force.

For vocational education, the administration's budget request is based on a proposed consolidation of existing categorical programs into a State block grant, similar to the consolidation proposal put forward last

year, at a funding level of $731,314,000, and a $100,000,000 request for adult education under a reauthorized Adult Education Act. Congress has taken no action on these proposals.

The bills reauthorizing the Vocational Education Act and the Adult Education Act are now pending before Congress. The Committee is anxious to have the status of the authorizing legislation and the proposed new funding initiatives resolved. It is noted that the existing authorizations are automatically extended until September 30, 1985. The Committee does not intend to disrupt the funding of these programs because of a delay in the enactment of authorization bills; however, it is required to adhere to the current, enacted authorized level and program structure. Once new legislation has been enacted, action can be taken to reflect, to the extent possible, these new initiatives.

Basic grants

The Committee has included $566,969,000 for basic grants, the same as the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1984.

This program provides formula grants to States to strengthen the programs of vocational education. Programs train individuals in a variety of occupational areas, and assist them to gain the skills necessary for seeking and securing gainful employment. At least 10 percent of each State's grant must be used for special services for the handicapped, at least 20 percent for special services for the disadvantaged, and at least $50,000 per State for the activities of a sex equity coordinator. Programs may also provide day care, stipends, and other support services for participating individuals, and placement services. In allocating funds to local providers, priority is given to economically depressed areas, and to programs designed to meet new and emerging employment needs.

The primary Federal role in vocational education has been to stimulate State and local support. Federal funds are matched by State and local dollars by approximately 11 to 1. Fiscal year 1985 funds will become available on July 1, 1985, for use during the 1985–86 school year.

The administration did not request categorical funding for basic grants, as they were to be incorporated into the proposed vocational education consolidation in fiscal year 1985. However, the consolidation proposal has not been passed by Congress.

Program improvement and supportive services

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $99,590,000 for program improvement and supportive services. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

Under this program, grants are awarded to States and outlying areas to improve the quality of, and encourage innovation in, vocational education. Applied research, development of exemplary programs, curriculum and materials development, and guidance and counseling are among the services for which funds are used. States develop comprehensive plans which describe how activities will improve vocational education programs.

Funds are allocated according to the same formula used for basic

grants, and 20 percent of the funds must be used to support guidance and counseling services. Fiscal year 1985 funds will become available for obligation on July 1, 1985, for use during the 1985–86 school year.

The administration did not request categorical funding for program improvement and supportive services in fiscal year 1985, as the program was to be a part of the proposed vocational education consolidation. However, the consolidation proposal has not been passed by Congress.

Programs of national significance

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,178,000 for programs of national significance. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This program has three major components: the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; the National Center for Research in Vocational Education; and special projects of national significance, including curriculum coordination centers.

Programs are linked by the common objective of developing and disseminating improvements in vocational education services, information on employment availability, and the relevance of training to the job market at the State, regional, and national levels.

No categorical funds were requested by the administration for these programs in fiscal year 1985, as they were to be a part of the proposed vocational education consolidation. However, the consolidation proposal has not been passed by Congress.

Special programs for the disadvantaged

The Committee has included $14,356,000 for special programs for the disadvantaged, the same as the fiscal year 1984 funding level. No categorical funding was requested by the administration for this activity in fiscal year 1985, because it was to be included in the consolidation.

This program is designed to serve persons who would have difficulty succeeding in regular vocational programs due to reading, writing and other basic skills problems, limited English proficiency, or motivational or attitudinal problems. Services are also provided to economically disadvantaged persons and residents of correctional facilities and other institutions. Remedial instruction and counseling are provided to individuals served by this program.

Funds are allocated according to the basic grant formula, and States in turn allot funds to areas with high youth unemployment and large numbers of high school dropouts.

Consumer and homemaking education

The Committee has included $31,633,000 for consumer and homemaking education programs, the same as the fiscal year 1984 funding level. No categorical funding was requested by the administration for this activity in fiscal year 1985, because it was to be included in the consolidation.

This program supplements State and local educational efforts to prepare youth and adults of both sexes for the occupation of homemaking. The program awards grants to the States, according to the basic grants

formula, for programs in consumer and homemaking education and for related services.

Use of funds within each State is based on approved 5-year and annual vocational education plans. At least one-third of each State's allotment must be used in economically depressed areas.

State advisory councils

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,000,000 for State advisory councils. This amount is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1984. No categorical funding was requested by the administration for this activity in fiscal year 1985, because it was to be included in the consolidation.

This program provides grants to States for operating expenses of the legislatively mandated State advisory councils. These councils advise State boards of education on the development and evaluation of vocational education policies and annual and 5-year plans, and report to the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education on State training needs and activities. Funds are allocated according to the same formula used for basic grants.

State planning

The Committee has included $3,588,000 for State planning, the same as the fiscal year 1984 funding level. Again, no categorical funding was requested by the administration.

State planning grants are intended to encourage long-range comprehensive planning and evaluation. The formula grants are provided to States for preparing 5-year plans, updating annual plans, conducting evaluations, and preparing accountability reports. Funds are allocated under the same formula as basic grants.

Adult education

The Committee has included $100,000,000 for this program, the full amount authorized and the same as the fiscal year 1984 level. The administration requested a fiscal 1985 funding level of $100,000,000 under a proposed, revised Adult Education Act. However, this proposal has not been passed by Congress.

Funds provided for adult education support State formula matching grants to combat functional illiteracy for adults over 16. Funds are distributed by a formula based on the number of adults in a State without high school diplomas who are not currently in a school.

Federal funds may support up to 90 percent of each State's program and up to 100 percent of programs in outlying areas. At least 10 percent of each State's allotment must be used for special demonstration projects and teacher training.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1984 comparable appropriation	$3,986,860,000
1985 appropriation request	3,654,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,491,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,491,000,000 for student financial assistance. This is $837,000,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $504,140,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $3,986,860,000.

Federal support for student financial assistance continues to play a major role in promoting access to postsecondary education attendance by reducing financial barriers which might otherwise prevent a student from attending or completing postsecondary education. Student financial assistance, including guaranteed student loans, has contributed to increased total enrollments in postsecondary institutions as well as increased representation of women and minorities by aiding individuals and families whose resources are insufficient to meet fully the cost of attending post-high school education institutions.

The programs currently within the student financial assistance account are: Pell grants, supplemental educational opportunity grants (SEOG), work-study, direct loans, and State student incentive grants (SSIG).

The administration proposal reflects a modified Pell grant program which would supplement the self-help efforts of needy college students. The administration did not request funding for the direct loan, supplemental grant or State student incentive grant programs. The Pell self-help grant program would have required students to make a financial contribution toward the cost of attendance obtained through work, loans, savings or other means, prior to eligibility for grants. As part of this proposal, the budget request for work-study was increased substantially over the previous year's appropriation to help students meet the self-help requirement. Students also could have met the requirement using direct or guaranteed student loans or any form of non-Federal aid. Since the proposal for restructuring student financial assistance has not been acted upon by the authorization committees of the Congress, the Committee's recommendations are based upon existing legislation.

The Committee has thoroughly reviewed the report issued by the Department of Education entitled "A Report on the State and Institutional Funding Process for the Campus-Based Student Financial Assistance Programs" which outlines the wide discrepancies that exist in the distribution of funds for supplemental education opportunity grants, college work-study and national direct student loans. It is evident to the Committee that the allocation of funds for these programs among States and institutions does not accurately reflect their need for funds, in part because certain States were the beneficiaries of the Secretary's discretionary fund between fiscal year 1973 and fiscal year 1978. Although certain corrective measures were taken in 1979 and 1980, these have not borne fruit due to a combination of hold harmless provisions and the decline in funding for the programs. The Committee recognizes this problem needs to be addressed through the authorizing process and, therefore, has not attempted to solve the funding discrepancies on this bill. The Committee, however, remains concerned with these severe discrepancies and directs the Department of Education to submit bill lan-

guage to the proper authorizing committees of the Congress to correct these discrepancies on or before December 1, 1984.

Pell grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,225,000,000 for the Pell grant program, an increase of $425,000,000 over the fiscal year 1984 level. This amount is also $425,000,000 over the budget request for Pell self-help grants. The Pell grant program provides direct grants to financially needy undergraduate students who are enrolled at least half-time at participating postsecondary institutions. Approximately 2.6 million students would receive average Pell grants of $1,180 in academic year 1985–86.

The Committee recommendation includes an increase in the maximum award from $1,900 to $2,000 to meet 55 percent of costs. Language also is being included, as was in 1984, to make the funds appropriated for Pell grants available first to meet any insufficiencies arising from the previous year's payment schedule for the coming academic year and to authorize carryover of up to 15 percent of the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1985 to fiscal year 1986. Language is also included to provide cost of attendance criteria as was used in 1984. The Committee notes the likelihood of a shortfall in Pell grant funding for the prior 2 years because of the increase in independent student applications and funding insufficiences. The Committee directs the Department to provide an accurate assessment of this shortfall prior to the fiscal year 1986 hearings.

Supplemental educational opportunity grants

The Committee recommends $400,000,000 for the supplemental educational opportunity grant (SEOG) program, an increase of $25,000,000 over the previous year's level. The administration requested no funds for SEOG.

Awards to 4,100 participating postsecondary institutions provide grants to students who demonstrate financial need. Approximately 698,000 students, 45,000 more than in fiscal 1984 would receive grants averaging $550. Language is included, similar to that provided in the fiscal year 1984 appropriation bill which distributes funds as in the past 3 years so that all funds would be allocated in a manner designed to give all States a minimum funding level based upon a uniform State percentage. Without such language, the State formula would apply and could result in significant shifting of funds among the States without adequate notice. Language is also included to deal with institutional allocations.

Work study

The Committee has provided $585,000,000 for the college work-study program, an increase of $30,000,000 over the fiscal 1984 funding level, and $265,000,000 less than the administration request of $850,000,000. The administration's budget request was based on enactment of their proposed student financial assistance package.

The work-study program provides grants to eligible institutions for the partial reimbursement of wages to financially needy undergraduate, graduate, and professional students engaged in part-time employment. The Federal share of work-study may not exceed 80 percent. In fiscal 1985, approximately 887,000 students are expected to receive awards averaging $725.

Bill language, similar to that for SEOG is provided to distribute funds as in the past, to overcome the statutory State allotment formula and problems in making awards to newly eligible institutions.

Direct loans

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $180,000,000 for the Federal capital contribution to the direct loan program, which is $18,940,000 more than the fiscal 1984 appropriation. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this program.

This program provides long-term, low-interest loans to financially needy undergraduate, graduate, and professional students to enable them to meet the cost of postsecondary education. Loans are made from a revolving loan fund at eligible institutions composed of a Federal capital contribution, matched by a 1 to 9 institutional contribution and augmented by collections from prior loans.

The amount provided by the Committee, added to repayments on prior loans, would provide over $765,000,000 in new loans for academic year 1985–86. Approximately 960,000 average loans of $800 would be provided to financially needy postsecondary students.

Teacher cancellations

The Committee recommendation includes $25,000,000 for teacher cancellations in fiscal 1985, an increase of $5,200,000 over fiscal 1984 and $21,000,000 more than the administration requested.

This program provides for cancellations of student loans to borrowers who work in specific priority areas, such as the teaching of handicapped students, teaching in low-income areas, for certain military personnel, and for involvement in the Head Start program.

The Committee did not provide administration proposed language to limit the reimbursements under this program to the amount of the institution's financial contribution to the loan canceled.

State student incentive grants

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $76,000,000 for the State student incentive grant (SSIG) program in fiscal 1985, the same as the fiscal 1984 funding level. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this program.

Incentive grants to States are authorized to develop and expand need-based aid programs for postsecondary students. States must equally match these grants with State funds to support grants of up to $2,000 per year. A State's allotment is based on its relative share of higher education enrollment.

This program is successful in encouraging States to leverage their own funds to help finance postsecondary education.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS

1984 comparable appropriation	$2,255,240,000
1985 appropriation request	2,840,677,000
Committee recommendation	3,079,477,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,079,477,000 for guaranteed student loans (GSL's). This is $238,800,000 more than the administration's request. The administration request, however, assumes enactment of legislative proposals which have not been enacted. The Committee recommendation is the amount the Department estimates would be necessary to fund the program under current law through fiscal year 1985. The Committee recognizes that this program, sensitive to market interest rates, could require additional resources later in the year.

The GSL program is designed to promote the availability of low-interest loans from banks and other lenders to students and their parents to help meet the costs of postsecondary education. This is accomplished through the provision of Federal insurance, reinsurance, and interest subsidies.

Federal costs associated with direct insurance include payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, collection and administrative expenses.

However, in general, the program is administered through State and private nonprofit guarantee agencies which serve as intermediate loan insurors, defaulted loan collectors, and providers of various services to lenders. Federal loan advances, reinsurance payments for borrower default, death, disability and bankruptcy, and administrative allowances are provided to the guarantee agencies to support their insurance of student and parent loans.

The Federal Government also pays an interest benefit subsidy, equal to the borrower's interest rate, to lenders on behalf of regular GSL student borrowers while they are in school and during certain grace and deferment periods. To be eligible for this subsidy, students with adjusted gross family incomes above $30,000 must demonstrate need. A Federal special allowance is also paid to participating lenders which assures them a total yield equal to the most recent quarterly average 91-day Treasury bill rate plus 3.5 percent. Regular GSL student borrowers are currently charged a 5-percent origination fee which helps offset these Federal subsidy costs.

HIGHER EDUCATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$408,866,000
1985 appropriation request	252,071,000
Committee recommendation	449,215,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $449,215,000 for Higher and Continuing Education for fiscal year 1985, an increase of $197,144,000 over the administration's budget request. The comparable fiscal year 1984 appropriation is $408,866,000.

This account is comprised of programs designed to continue the Nation's commitment to historically black colleges and universities and to provide postsecondary assistance to individuals and institutions of higher education in various priority areas.

Institutional aid programs

The Committee has provided $148,000,000 for the institutional aid programs, which is $13,584,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and the administration's budget request.

This program provides discretionary grants to institutions of higher education which have limited financial resources and which serve significant percentages of low-income students. The grants are used by institutions to strenghten academic programs, to improve administration and fiscal operations, and to provide student services. There are four programs under this activity: strengthening institutions, aid to institutions with special needs, challenge grants, and endowment grants. Most of the Nation's historically black colleges are eligible to participate in this program.

Within the total, the Committee has provided a set-aside of $5,000,000 under part A for those educational institutions which predominantly serve our Nation's Hispanic, Native American, Virgin Island and Native American Pacific Island students. The Committee expects that these funds will reach developing institutions serving these populations which are truly in need. A similar provision was included in the fiscal year 1982 appropriations bill and enabled the University of Hawaii, for example, to address the unique educational needs of Native American Pacific Islanders including Native Hawaiians, American Samoans, and the Micronesians. Some provisions of title III regulations have been waived.

It is the Committee's intent that half of the set-aside shall be for the institutions that serve predominately Hispanic populations. The Committee is particularly aware of the pressing needs of those institutions in New Mexico and urges the Department to give their applications priority. It is further the Committee's intent that half of the remaining funds ($1,250,000) shall be allocated to educational institutions that predominantly serve American Indians and Native Alaskans and Virgin Islanders. The remaining funds ($1,250,000) shall be allocated to those educational institutions that serve Native American Pacific Islanders, including Native Hawaiians. It is the Committee's intention that the Department of Education shall provide whatever technical assistance is necessary to these institutions to insure that the funds are allocated to those truly in need.

Special programs for the disadvantaged (TRIO)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $174,940,000 for the special programs for the disadvantaged, popularly known as TRIO. This amount is $10,200,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 funding level, $92,570,000 more than the administration's budget request.

The budget request proposes to eliminate funding for talent search,

educational opportunity centers, and staff training, while continuing funding for special services and Upward Bound. The Committee recommendation would maintain each of these programs.

This program supports discretionary grants to institutions of higher education and public and private agencies and organizations for programs to help disadvantaged students with potential to complete high school and to enter or complete a postsecondary educational program.

The TRIO programs include: Upward Bound, which offers to high school students academic services to generate the skills and motivation needed to continue their education; special services for the disadvantaged, which provides to disadvantaged college students remedial instruction and counseling to successfully complete their education; talent search, which counsels students to finish high school and enter college; and educational opportunity centers, which provide to adults in low-income areas information and counseling on available financial and academic assistance. The staff training program supports training activities for TRIO project staff.

Fund for the improvement of postsecondary education (FIPSE)

The Committee recommendation includes $12,300,000 for the fund for the improvement of postsecondary education, which is $590,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and the administration's budget request.

The fund is designed to improve the effectiveness of postsecondary education through the support of innovative projects and to stimulate other improvements in education beyond high school. Locally developed proposals are funded which have the potential for addressing problems and offering improvements in postsecondary education.

Established in 1972 the fund has supported over 1,200 projects totaling over $126,000,000. The Committee notes the impressive statistic that over 88 percent of projects are maintained after Federal support is terminated.

The Committee recommendation will maintain the current institutional share of project costs rather than adopt the 50 percent requirement proposed in the budget.

Minority institutions science improvement program (MISIP)

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 for the minority science improvement program, which is $200,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation and the administration's budget request.

This program supports grants to assist minority institutions to strengthen science, mathematics, and technology education programs with the ultimate goal of increasing the pool of minority students qualified to pursue careers in science, math and engineering. Funds are used to purchase needed equipment, develop curricula, materials and support advanced faculty training.

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Cooperative education

The Committee recommendation includes $14,400,000 for the cooperative education program, the same as the fiscal year 1984 funding level. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this program.

Cooperative education provides discretionary grants to postsecondary institutions to develop programs, in conjunction with public and private employers, which enable students to obtain paid work experiences in fields related to their career pursuits and academic objectives. Students may work concurrently or alternately with their educational program. Discretionary grants are awarded for demonstration, training, research, and administration.

International education and foreign language studies

The Committee recommends $32,800,000 for the domestic and overseas components of this program. This is an increase of $2,000,000 over the 1984 appropriation. The administration proposed no funding for these activities.

Under the program, grants are provided to strengthen the capability of American education in foreign languages, area studies, and issues of transnational concern. The programs enable students, teachers, and scholars to develop knowledge and skills in modern foreign languages and area studies and to conduct research overseas.

The Committee recommends $27,300,000 for the domestic component and $5,500,000 for the overseas programs. The recommendation will provide funding for more than 90 national resource centers, more than 110 graduate institutions, and over 600 fellowships in the domestic programs. In addition, approximately 40 projects will be funded under part B, business and international education projects. This activity promotes linkages between institutions and the business community engaged in international commerce.

The international education program has been supported by the Federal Government since 1959 and has been successful in implementing a variety of programs that have strengthened and improved the excellence of American foreign language and area and international studies capabilities. Recently, the programs have promoted and taught the study of languages and cultures which had not been commonly studied in the United States. Centers currently being supported include ones specializing in East Asia, Latin America, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, South Asia, the Near East, and Western Europe.

The Committee fully expects that these funds will be used to carryout fully the purposes of the program. The Committee further expects that competitions conducted by the Department for these funds will utilize outside readers.

The Committee has provided an increase in the overseas program to enable the support of approximately 25 group projects, fellowships for doctoral disertation research, and special bilateral projects. The group projects abroad program and the overseas language centers are among the most important aspects of the overseas programs in terms of advanced language training.

Veterans' cost-of-instruction program

The Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the veterans cost-of-instruction program, the same level as the 1984 appropriation. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this activity.

This program provides formula grants to postsecondary institutions for projects designed to assist Vietnam-era veterans enroll in and graduate from college. Funds are awarded based on the number of enrolled veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation or GI bill educational assistance, to support offices of veterans' affairs providing outreach, recruitment, counseling and tutorial services.

Graduate support

Graduate and professional opportunity fellowships program

The Committee has provided $11,500,000 for this program, an increase of $2,500,000 over the fiscal 1984 funding level. The administration proposed to eliminate funding for this activity.

This program is designed to increase graduate and professional study opportunities for minorities and women in academic fields in which they have been traditionally underrepresented. Approximately 50 percent of the fellowships are awarded to students in engineering and physical and life-sciences. The Committee believes that this program is crucial to increasing educational opportunities for women and minorities.

Public service fellowships

The Committee recommendation includes $2,500,000 for public service fellowships, the same amount provided in fiscal year 1984. The administration proposed no funding for this program.

Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to institutions of higher education to support fellowships in order to increase the number of graduate students trained for leadership and management positions in public service.

Javits fellowships

The Committee has included $3,000,000 for the national graduate fellows program. Renamed the Jacob K. Javits fellowships, this program would support up to 450 fellowships annually for graduate study in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The fellowships are to be awarded in national competitions to students of superior ability selected on the basis of demonstrated achievement and exceptional promise.

The Federal Government has sustained a commitment to science and engineering fields through the highly effective programs of the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health and other science mission agencies. No analogous Federal program exists for the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

The Committee notes that inadequate support for graduate study in these disciplines is taking a toll on the broad range of opportunities for graduate study. Students in the humanities fields of graduate study have become increasingly dependent on loans for their education. The Committee believes that supporting this program, will send a signal to aspiring scholars that this Nation values the highest quality of teaching and research in all fields of knowledge.

Interest subsidy grants

The Committee has included $18,775,000 for construction interest subsidy grants, which is the same as the administration's budget request, and $5,725,000 less than the comparable fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

This mandatory appropriation is required to meet the Federal commitment to pay interest subsidies on 625 prior-year loans for the construction of postsecondary academic facilities. Funding will gradually decrease as the loans subject to interest subsidies are retired.

Academic facilities

The Committee has included $19,000,000 for three academic facilities projects that were authorized as part of the Senate-passed version of the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1984.

Of the $19,000,000 provided, $6,500,000 is for an addition to the William H. Mortensen Library at the University of Hartford in Hartford, Conn.; $9,000,000 is for the Federal share of the cost of construction of the Human Development Center Facility at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kans.; and $3,500,000 is for the preservation of a historical landmark to house the Carl Vinson Institute of Government of the University of Georgia in Athens, Ga.

Law and education

Legal training for the disadvantaged

The Committee has provided $2,000,000 for the legal training for the disadvantaged program. This amount is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation, and $2,000,000 more than the administration request.

This program supports law school scholarships and prelaw training for individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to help them enter and complete law school. Funds are awarded by noncompetitive grant to the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity (CLEO), which administers the program, with additional funds from private sources. Participants undergo an intensive prelaw training session during the summer prior to entering law school to enable them to perform as well as other law students. After completing this training, participants receive a fellowship stipend for each of their 3 years of law school, with participating institutions waiving the tuition and fees that would normally be charged.

Law school clinical experience

The Committee has provided $1,500,000 for the law school clinical experience program, which is $500,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 funding level, and $1,500,000 more than the administration's budget request.

This program supports grants to accredited law schools for expanding or establishing clinical experience programs for law students. Funds are used for planning, preparation of teaching materials, administration, training of faculty, and payments to faculty, attorneys and others supervising the programs.

Assistance to Guam

The Committee has included bill language allocating $500,000 to the University of Guam in order to provide partial reimbursement for costs incurred in providing postsecondary education to students from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. These funds are authorized by the Higher Education Act, section 1204(c) as amended by Public Law 96–374, section 1204c. The Committee understands that the Government of Guam has already committed more than $10,000,000 to train these neighboring students and, further, that the authorization for this expenditure expires at the end of this fiscal year. The recent Committee hearings in Honolulu highlighted the pressing need for this Committee to give greater priority to the Pacific Basin region. Our Government has a truly unique responsibility to these indigenous people, based upon various treaty obligations and our national security interest.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE

1984 comparable appropriation	$19,846,000
1985 appropriation request	14,194,000
Committee recommendation	14,194,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $14,194,000 for higher education facilities loans and insurance. This is the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $5,652,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $19,846,000.

At the beginning of fiscal year 1985, the outstanding balance of direct loans under this program is expected to be approximately $381,654,000. Through fiscal year 1981, low-interest loans were made to higher education institutions to construct and renovate academic facilities and to acquire special research equipment. Loans have also been used for energy conservation projects and for the removal of architectural barriers.

Since the interest paid to the Secretary on these loans (at approximately 3 percent) is considerably less than the interest the Department pays to the Treasury, annual appropriations are necessary to cover the shortfall. The interest to be paid by the Secretary for 1984 and 1985 will be at an estimated rate of 11⅞ percent. The annual appropriation of $14,194,000 will be used to pay operating costs for the program, including interest expenses to the Treasury, and also to make principal transfers to the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) participation sales fund. Some operating expenses of the program will be financed from loan repayments and other income, and participation sales insufficiencies will be financed from GNMA investment income.

COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS

The Committee disagrees with the President's request that no new college housing loans be made in fiscal year 1985, and has recommended that $40,000,000 in loan authority be provided for new loans. This account supports direct, low-interest loans to help alleviate college housing shortages through new construction, renovation, and acquisi-

tion, and also to promote cost-effective energy conservation rehabilitation of existing housing.

The program provides 3-percent loans to institutions of higher education for terms of not more than 50 years. Loan repayments in excess of the amount of new loan commitments will be transferred to the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) to amortize outstanding debt on participation certificates sold in 1967 and 1968 to provide new loan capital, and also to pay other mandatory operating expenses associated with prior year loans—including interest expenses to the U.S. Treasury, interest expenses on GNMA participation certificates, and loan servicing and management expenses. In fiscal year 1985, the outstanding loan volume in this program will exceed $2,900,000,000.

The Committee concurs with the administration's request that the loan discounting authority provided to the Secretary be extended for an additional year. Loan discounting under this program was authorized last year, for a 1-year period, through an amendment to the college housing statute.

Loan discounting enables the Secretary to further the financial best interests of the Government, as well as institutional borrowers, by providing a discount for prepayment in full of a loan.

Subsequent to last year's enactment of the loan discounting amendment, the Department deliberated extensively on the best manner in which to discount these loans fairly while fully protecting the interests of the Government. Proposed regulations were published on April 20, 1984.

Because final regulations are not expected to take effect until late this year, interested institutional borrowers may not have sufficient time to consider and take advantage of the discount provision.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the authority be extended for an additional 1-year period.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1984 comparable appropriation	$56,978,000
1985 appropriation request	62,978,000
Committee recommendation	56,978,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $56,978,000 for educational research and statistics. This is $6,000,000 less than the administration request. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation.

The activities supported by this account are designed to identify and understand those factors which contribute to national educational problems and trends. The two agencies which perform these functions are: the National Institute of Education; and the National Center for Education Statistics.

National Institute of Education

The National Institute of Education (NIE) was established in 1972 to conduct research on problems faced by our educational system, and to disseminate its research findings with the goal of improving the quality

of education. To address its goals of improving American education, NIE awards current-funded contracts and grants to support a variety of activities. A significant portion of NIE's budget funds the regional educational laboratories and national research centers. Laboratories are responsible for determining the educational research and development needs in a specified region of the country and assist with meeting those needs through applied research, development, dissemination, and technical assistance. Research centers are responsible for conducting research in areas or topics of national concern and disseminating their findings and products on a national level.

In addition to the labs and centers, NIE also supports the national assessment of educational progress, a continuing survey of the knowledge, skills, and understanding in the area of academic progress of students at various grade levels. Also funded are the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) system and other long-term awards and projects.

The Committee supports the Department's plan to sponsor a competition, in fiscal 1985, and requires each regional education laboratory to compete within its existing region against all qualified nonprofit competitors for a future 5-year contract with the NIE. The Committee recognizes that some States and territories are not now included in a laboratory region. The Department's competition to fund a Central Midwest laboratory will help alleviate this situation. However, the Southeastern United States and the New England States do not have a regional laboratory, although two existing labs external to the region do provide services to some Southern States.

To serve the rapidly growing Southern region, and to assist these States in their efforts to improve public education, the Committee directs NIE to award competitively contracts to two new laboratories for the coastal Southeastern States. The Institute also should proceed with plans to award competitively a contract to a Northeastern regional laboratory.

The Committee understands that the Department has announced mission areas for a national competition in fiscal year 1985 that will provide 5-year grants for university-based research and development centers. Since NIE's authorization expires in 1985, the Committee believes it would be most appropriate for the Secretary to seek approval of his plan for the centers' missions from the appropriate Senate and House authorizing committees prior to sponsoring a competition for research centers.

The Committee recommendation includes $30,000,000 to fund programs within the existing 17 labs and centers in fiscal year 1985.

The Committee also remains very interested in insuring that the residents of the Pacific Basin will be served by a satellite facility of the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Honolulu, Hawaii. This proposal has the enthusiastic support of each of the Pacific Basin Governors, as well as the educational leadership of that region. Many of these indigenous peoples are Native Americans, or have a special treaty relationship with the Federal Government. NIE should continue its plans to increase research and development services to the Pacific Basin.

National Center for Education Statistics

The Committee recommends $8,747,000 for the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the same as the budget request and the 1984 appropriation. This amount will allow NCES to continue its basic statistics program and respond to congressional directives for special surveys and studies.

NCES collects, analyzes, and disseminates statistical information on education in the United States, including preparation of reports on school enrollments, education revenues and expenditures, and teacher supply and demand.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH OVERSEAS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1984 comparable appropriation	$1,133,000
1985 appropriation request	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no budget authority for educational, research, and training activities overseas. This is the same as the administration request and a decrease of $1,133,000 from the fiscal year 1984 level.

This activity funds a number of different educational training activities and rehabilitation research projects, in India, Pakistan, Burma, and Guinea. Programs include advanced foreign language training advanced studies of foreign cultures and politics, and applied research on rehabilitation service. Since programs supported under this account are funded solely from excess foreign currencies held by the Treasury Department, no U.S. dollars are expended.

Given the rapidly diminishing availability of excess foreign currencies, the administration has requested no budget authority for these activities in fiscal year 1985.

However, these training and research activities will continue to be supported with the account's remaining unobligated funds to be carried over into 1985. The carryover will provide funding for 32 projects to train American foreign language and area specialists and for related education activities and 6 projects designed to strengthen the quality and improve the methods of rehabilitation service delivery.

LIBRARIES

1984 comparable appropriation	$86,880,000
1985 appropriation request	
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $150,000,000 for libraries in fiscal year 1985, an increase of $63,120,000 over the fiscal year 1984 level. The administration requested elimination of funding for libraries.

For the third consecutive year, the administration has proposed complete elimination of the library programs administered by the Department of Education. For the third year in a row, the Committee has

flatly rejected this proposal. Libraries are an integral part of the Nation's educational systems and national commitment to lifelong learning. The Federal contribution to these programs, while modest, is crucial to the ability of libraries to serve the total population, and in particular, such groups as the handicapped, the homebound, economically needy, language minorities and others who require special and often more costly services. This Federal investment must and will continue to assist communities to provide such services and to enhance the quality of library programs for the benefit of our citizens.

Federal library funds are used to assist the States to improve and extend library services. The Federal appropriation also supports resource sharing efforts among libraries, programs for personnel training and improvement of services, and support for research libraries.

The Committee has provided $75,000,000 for public library services, an increase of $10,000,000 over the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. Grants are made to States to assist in extending and improving public library services in areas without such services, or where services are inadequate. Funds also assist in making library services more accessible to persons who, for various reasons, have not been adequately served. Funds are distributed to the States by formula based on total resident population. The State and local matching requirements range from 33 percent to 66 percent and are based on State per capita income. The program is administered by the officially designated State library agency.

The Committee recommends $18,000,000 for interlibrary cooperation, an increase of $3,000,000 over the fiscal year 1984 funding level. This program provides formula grants to States to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's library system through networking and other cooperative activities and are administered by the officially designated State library agency. Grants support library resource sharing projects involving all types of libraries, including school and other academic libraries, public libraries and various other special libraries.

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for library career training and for research and demonstrations, an increase of $120,000 over the fiscal year 1984 funding level. This program supports grants to higher education and library organizations to train or retrain individuals for service in all types of library and information centers. The objectives are to increase library career opportunities for minorities and disadvantaged individuals and to assist in upgrading skills for those already in the field. Funds are also used to encourage research and demonstrations leading to improved library services, including the development of computer assisted institutional programs.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,000,000 for research libraries, the same as the fiscal year 1984 funding level. Grants are awarded to assist major research libraries, both public and private, in maintaining, preserving, and strengthening their collections. Program objectives include the acquiring of distinctive research materials, preserving unique collections, increasing access to research materials, and promoting interinstitutional cooperative activities.

The Committee has provided $50,000,000 for library construction in fiscal year 1985. While no funds were appropriated for this activity in fiscal year 1984, $50,000,000 was included in the emergency jobs supplemental for fiscal year 1983. Those funds supported 520 library construction projects. Twice as many projects, however, were submitted than could be approved. Because of the matching requirement, the $50,000,000 in Federal funds generated an additional $100,000,000 in State and local funds for library construction

Under this program, grants are made to the States for new public library construction, as well as expansion, remodeling, and alterations of existing library facilities. Construction or remodeling projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are also allowable, and States and communities must match the Federal contribution on a per capita income basis. According to the American Library Association, public library construction needs for 1985 alone total $400,000,000.

Special Institutions

American Printing House for the Blind

1984 comparable appropriation	$5,000,000
1985 appropriation request	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,500,000 for the American Printing House for the Blind. This is $500,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $5,000,000.

The American Printing House for the Blind provides materials to legally blind students. The materials are distributed to the schools and States through established per capita allotments based on the total number of blind students. Materials provided include textbooks and other educational aids in braille, large type, and recorded form; educational tools; tangible educational aids to learning, and special educational supplies.

The Committee has included bill language to prevent the institution of a new policy which would restrict the program to students at the elementary and secondary level. The Committee seeks to prevent the termination of eligibility for about 4,000 adults in rehabilitation programs now receiving services.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf

1984 comparable appropriation	$28,000,000
1985 appropriation request	31,400,000
Committee recommendation	31,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $31,400,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf. This is the same as the administration request and $3,400,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $28,000,000.

The National Technical Institute for the Deaf is located on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology. It was established by Congress as a postsecondary institute providing both educational and technical training for young adults who are deaf. To assist in serving the Nation's deaf young people, NTID also trains professionals to work with the deaf, and conducts research on the special problems of communicating with deaf people and the special needs and techniques of training the deaf.

Included within the increase of $3,400,000 over the amount appropriated for 1984 is $1,400,000 which is provided to enable NTID to reimburse the host institution, the Rochester Institute of Technology, for costs incurred to repair three NTID dormitories. Approximately $1,500,000 of the remaining funds from the increase will be used to provide salary increases of 7 percent to personnel, as well as to cover an anticipated increase by 1 percent of salary for fringe benefits.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE

1984 comparable appropriation	$54,000,000
1985 appropriation request	46,835,000
Committee recommendation	56,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $56,700,000 for Gallaudet College. This is $9,865,000 more than the administration request and $2,700,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $54,000,000.

The college is a private, nonprofit educational institution offering college preparatory, undergraduate, and continuing education programs for the deaf. The college conducts basic and applied research related to hearing impairment, and provides public service programs for the deaf.

Funds for Gallaudet also support the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. The Model Secondary School for the Deaf serves as a laboratory for educational experimentation and development, disseminates models of instruction for the deaf, and prepares deaf adolescents for postsecondary academic or vocational education. The Model School is entirely funded through annual Federal appropriations.

The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School develops exemplary educational programs and on-site instruction for children from infancy through age 15. The Kendall School is funded entirely through annual Federal appropriations.

The Committee is most disturbed by the proposal to discontinue certain public service and research programs, the college's extension centers throughout the country, and the National Center for the Law and the Deaf. The Committee has included bill language to prevent the reduction or elimination of these activities.

For the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, $12,200,000 is provided, the same as the appropriation for 1984 and $7,228,000 more than the administration request. The Committee rejects the proposal that local districts or parents should be charged to cover the educational ex-

penses of approximately $15,800 per student. The Committee also reiterates its position that enrollment must not be reduced or the number of instructional days lessened or the quality of instruction diminished in order to achieve savings, and directs the Department to insure that these goals are met.

For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Committee has provided $6,690,000, the same as the appropriation for 1984 and $3,427,000 more than the administration request. Again, as in the case of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, the Committee is concerned that proposals to charge tuition to parents of students or to local school districts which would amount to approximately $15,500 per student. Also, the Committee believes it is imperative that the instructional program not suffer and directs the Department to maintain enrollment and the number of instructional days at the fiscal 1983 level.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

1984 comparable appropriation	$145,200,000
1985 appropriation request	158,230,000
Committee recommendation	158,230,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $158,230,000 for Howard University, which is the same as the administration request and $13,030,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

Howard University offers undergraduate and graduate degrees and professional programs through the 17 schools and colleges which comprise the university. Federal funds represented about 62 percent of the university's operating budget. The university also administers the Howard University Hospital, which provides both in-patient and out-patient care, as well as training in the health professions.

Included within the total recommended is $22,106,000 for the Howard University Hospital, the same as provided in 1984.

Within the increase of approximately $13,000,000 requested for fiscal 1985, about $6,000,000 will be used to provide salary increases and $5,000,000 will be used for a new activity designed to initiate and support an adequate program of research. The remaining $2,000,000 will be used for a new matching endowment grant program.

The Committee has been unable to ascertain why the university's executive salary structure is so much more generous than that of comparable institutions. Last year, according to information provided by Howard, its top six executive officers were paid an average of $99,717—31 percent more than their colleagues at comparable schools.

The Committee is concerned over this significant pay differential and directs the university's president to provide the Committee by January 1, 1985, with an evaluation of Howard's executive salary structure, detailing the reasons for the salary discrepancies and advising whether any remedial action is contemplated.

Departmental Management

Office of the Inspector General

1984 comparable appropriation	$12,989,000
1985 appropriation request	15,312,000
Committee recommendation	15,312,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,312,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the administration request. The recommendation is $2,323,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $12,989,000.

The Office of the Inspector General has the authority to investigate all departmental programs and administrative activities, including those under contract or grant to insure the quality and integrity of those programs. The office is responsible for the audit, investigative, and security functions of the Department.

The Committee recommendation would provide the requested increase of eight full-time equivalent personnel from the number of staff years financed in 1984. These funds would also permit a slight increase for travel to audit sites.

Office for Civil Rights

1984 comparable appropriation	$49,396,000
1985 appropriation request	42,633,000
Committee recommendation	45,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $45,000,000 for the Office for Civil Rights. This is $2,367,000 more than the administration request. The recommendation is $4,396,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $49,396,000.

The Office for Civil Rights conducts a compliance enforcement and technical assistance program to identify and redress violations of civil rights in programs and activities funded by the Department of Education. To carry out these functions, the OCR investigates and resolves discrimination complaints; monitors desegregation and equal educational opportunity plans; reviews possible discriminatory practices by recipients of education funds; and provides technical assistance to funding recipients to help them meet civil rights requirements.

The Committee is pleased to learn that the Department does not intend to use funds appropriated for fiscal 1985 to the Office for Civil Rights to cover mail costs of the Department, as it has done in previous years.

While the Department avers that it has based its 1985 budget policy on financing 970 full-time equivalent positions, the Committee has nevertheless included bill language to provide for a minimum staffing level of 970 FTE due to the fact that the Department also based last year's budget policy on 970 FTE and, at last check, there were 908 FTE on board at the Office, and at no time during fiscal year 1984 to date has the FTE gone over that number.

Departmental Management

salaries and expenses

1984 comparable appropriation	$231,472,000
1985 appropriation request	243,005,000
Committee recommendation	241,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $241,500,000 for departmental management. This is $1,505,000 less than the administration request, and $10,028,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $231,472,000.

These funds are used for the administration of over 117 programs and 14 program and staff offices in the Department of Education. Funds also support personnel compensation and benefits, travel, rent, communications, utilities, printing, equipment and supplies, automated data processing, and other services. Support for program and management evaluation and advisory councils is also provided under this activity.

The Committee allowance denies increases sought in 1985 for printing, staff training, services of other agencies, and for improvements in data processing systems. The Department has available more than $44,000,000 for data processing in 1984 which is expended on several large and many small systems and projects through a large number of contracts. It is the Committee's belief that greater efficiency in developing and administering those contracts in 1985 would generate savings to finance essential system improvements. Evaluation funds have been added to several program accounts and the Committee has reduced the request for program evaluation funds in this account by $830,000. The Committee's recommendations include funds for built-in increases such as annualization of the 1984 pay raise, increases in the space rental rates paid to GSA, increased costs for telecommunications and mail, and renovation funds necessary to reducing the amount of office space the Department occupies. Costs for administrative activities previously financed in program accounts, such as the National Advisory Council on Bilingual Education, data processing services for the handicapped and rehabilitation services programs, and student loan collection, will be transferred to this activity. The National Council on the Handicapped is no longer part of the Department, and the Committee's recommendation deletes the funds requested for the Council in 1985.

The Committee has included bill language to prevent the reduction in fiscal year 1985 of an additional 218 FTE. The reduction in force carried out during the last fiscal year effectively brought FTE levels down by 175, in many cases severely impairing the effective operation of the Department.

The Committee has rejected the proposal to consolidate into one account the three existing accounts of salaries and expenses, the Office for Civil Rights, and the Office of the Inspector General.

The Committee is deeply concerned about the effectiveness of the Education Appeal Board which was the subject of an audit earlier this year by the Department's Inspector General. Millions of dollars are tied

up in lengthy appeals because the Board is not closing cases in an expeditious manner. The Inspector General identified delays in both the initiation and processing of cases, ranging from inefficient utilization of Board members to the filing of insubstantial motions by appellants. The Secretary has informed the Committee of his intention to conduct a comprehensive review of the Board's procedures and operation. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report summarizing the results of this review by January 1, 1985. If the review has not been concluded by that time, the Committee will expect to receive a status report.

Currently, the Department does not collect interest on audit related debt and permits grantees to retain disallowed costs during the appeals period. The Committee concurs with the Inspector General's recommendation that the Department charge appellants interest on audit related debt and is pleased that the Department has already initiated such action through the regulatory process. Once the final regulations are in place, the Department will be able to collect interest on the $47,600,000 in audit debts mentioned by the Inspector General.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ACTION

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

1984 comparable appropriation	$129,321,000
1985 appropriation request	120,217,000
Committee recommendation	150,314,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $150,314,000 for ACTION. The amount recommended is $20,993,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $129,321,000 and is $30,097,000 more than the administration request.. The increase in funding will permit VISTA to maintain not less than 2,200 volunteers, and the senior companion program to begin its newly authorized home care program.

The Committee has included language in the bill which prohibits ACTION from closing any State offices or reducing personnel in the State offices. In addition, the Committee remains concerned by the large number of ACTION State director positions that are vacant and directs the agency to fill these positions on a permanent basis as soon as possible.

The Committee is also concerned about the reduction of onsite inspections over the past several years; the agency had reviewed projects on a biannual basis. The Committee directs that ACTION maintain proper monitoring and audit procedures of the volunteer projects in order to ascertain their effectiveness and financial regularity and further directs the agency to resume biannual reviews of projects.

VISTA

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $17,000,000 for VISTA. This is $11,200,000 more than the administration requested and $5,169,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $11,831,000.

The Committee directs that VISTA volunteers in service be increased to, and maintained at, a level of not less than 2,200 volunteers throughout fiscal year 1985. The Committee further directs that, in view of the fact that the VISTA program has been reauthorized through fiscal year 1986, the ACTION agency shall undertake recruitment and public awareness efforts to provide the opportunity for persons from all walks of life, age groups, geographic areas, and economic levels to serve as VISTA volunteers.

Service learning programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,830,000 for service learning programs. This is $73,000 more than the budget request, and the same as the fiscal year 1984 appropriation level.

Older Americans volunteer programs

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $103,700,000 for older Americans volunteer programs. This is $15,839,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $87,861,000.

The Committee intends that a portion of the fiscal year 1985 increase in appropriations be used to bring current projects operated by the older American volunteer programs to a current services level before initiating new projects.

The Committee believes that local control of non-Federal funds for the older Americans volunteer programs is to be encouraged, but the use of such funds must be consistent with the purposes and intent of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act and published Federal guidelines.

The Committee recommendation includes $30,400,000 for the retired senior volunteer program (RSVP) which is $2,955,000 more than the budget request and the fiscal year 1984 level. This program provides part-time volunteer service opportunities for persons 60 years of age and over. Volunteer recruitment, development, and placement is provided through grants awarded to local sponsoring organizations.

The bill includes $52,300,000 for the foster grandparent program. This is $3,900,000 more than the administration request and the fiscal 1984 funding level. Of this amount $3,900,000 shall be used to increase the stipend for participants in the foster grandparent program by 20 cents per hour. This program provides meaningful assistance for two groups—older Americans and disadvantaged youth. The program provides service opportunities for low-income persons over 60 who assist children with special needs in a variety of settings.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,000,000 for the senior companion program, which is $8,984,000 over the budget request and fiscal year 1984 appropriations level. This program provides a vehicle for persons 60 years of age and over to assist elderly persons with physical, mental or emotional impairments in a variety of private and institutional settings. The Committee directs that $14,416,000 be used to maintain current project activity levels for 76 existing projects and 4,850 volunteers. Of this amount $1,100,000 is provided to increase the stipend for the participants in the senior companion program by 20 cents per hour.

The Committee notes that the ACTION Reauthorization Act of 1984, contains section 213(c) under part C of title II, authorizing a home health care program. It is the Committee's intent that the appropriation above the $14,416,000 level be utilized to increase the number of senior companion programs in order to assist homebound elderly to remain in their own homes and to enable institutionalized elderly to return to home care settings.

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Citizen participation and volunteer demonstration programs

The Committee recommends $1,984,000 for citizen participation and volunteer programs. This is $183,000 more than the request level and the same as the fiscal 1984 appropriation.

Program support.—The Committee recommends $25,800,000 for program support, which is $2,802,000 more than the budget request and $15,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation. The Committee directs that the agency maintain a full-time employee equivalent of 525. The Committee also recommends that training and technical assistance for the newly authorized senior companion program/home health care be absorbed in the program support budget.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

1984 comparable appropriation	$130,000,000
1985 appropriation request	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	238,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $238,000,000 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. This is $138,000,000 more than the administration request and $108,000,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation. These funds are an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1987.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting is the primary vehicle for providing Federal financial assistance to the radio and television stations which currently compose the noncommercial broadcasting system. The Committee is concerned that Federal support for public broadcasting has not kept pace with rising costs. In fact, continued funding of CBP at current appropriated levels of $130,000,000 per year would result in a 40-percent reduction in buying power by 1986 based on the fiscal year 1982 appropriation. Thus, the amount recommended would restore public broadcasting to a current services funding level based on the 1982 appropriation.

The Committee is especially mindful of the fact that programing for the elderly and for children has been sharply curtailed at a time when the commercial networks have virtually abandoned quality programing in these areas.

The Committee expects that the Corporation will respond to these important national issues such as improving education (particularly math, science, and reading skills) and enhancing the diversity of public broadcasting programs. In addition, the Committee expects that this increase in the appropriation will allow local stations to begin to address the rebuilding of both services and facilities.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

1984 comparable appropriation	$23,161,000
1985 appropriation request	22,451,000
Committee recommendation	23,651,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,651,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This is $1,200,000 more

than the administration request and $490,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $23,161,000.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service prevents and minimizes work stoppages by making available skilled professional mediators. Activities include: education and training to support free collective bargaining; technical assistance to promote development of sound labor-management relationships and practices; providing a roster of qualified arbitrators to assist the parties to a collective bargaining agreement in the resolution of grievances.

The FMCS also provides grants for the establishment of labor-management committees that since 1981 have been effective in improving labor relations and increasing productivity. The Committee has provided $1,200,000 in its fiscal year 1985 appropriation to support 12 to 15 labor-management committees under the labor-management cooperative grant program.

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission

1984 comparable appropriation	$3,858,000
1985 appropriation request	3,837,000
Committee recommendation	3,837,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,837,000 for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and is $21,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $3,858,000.

The Commission adjudicates disputes between the Labor Department's Mine Safety and Health Administration and employers or employees to whom MSHA has issued a citation charging a violation.

The reduction of $21,000 from the fiscal year 1984 appropriation levels is based on management efficiencies achieved. The Committee fully expects that this reduction will not impair the agency's capacity to perform its statutory function.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

1984 comparable appropriation	$674,000
1985 appropriation request	690,000
Committee recommendation	720,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $720,000 for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. This is $30,000 more than the administration request and $46,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $674,000.

This Commission has the responsibility for advising the President and Congress on the development and implementation of national policy in the library and information field, developing overall plans for meeting national library and information needs, and coordinating activities at the Federal, State, and local levels in meeting those needs.

Testimony taken at the fiscal year 1985 appropriation hearings underscores the concern about the increase in the number of censorship cases being reported in professional literature and elsewhere. The Commis-

sion has stated that "many libraries are now or may soon be involved with censorship issues."

The Committee directs the Commission to conduct a study to determine the extent of censorship in American libraries and how our society is responding to it. The Committee expects that the Commission will also develop an overview of the trends over the past 5 to 10 years in regard to censorship issues as they relate to public and school libraries. This report should be presented to Congress no later than January 31, 1986.

National Council on the Handicapped

1984 comparable appropriation	$500,000
1985 appropriation request	500,000
Committee recommendation	750,000

The Committee recommends $750,000 for the National Council on the Handicapped for 1985. This is $250,000 more than the 1984 appropriation and the administration's budget request.

The National Council on the Handicapped was created to establish general policies regarding Federal activities affecting handicapped individuals and to review rehabilitation services and handicapped research.

Reflecting the authorization of the National Council as an independent agency as called for by the Rehabilitation Amendments of 1984, the Committee has transferred this account from the Department of Education.

The Committee has included bill language in order to assure a minimum staffing level at the Council.

National Labor Relations Board

1984 comparable appropriation	$133,594,000
1985 appropriation request	137,964,000
Committee recommendation	137,964,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $137,964,000 for the National Labor Relations Board. This is the same as the administration request and is $4,370,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $133,594,000. The Board resolves representation disputes in industry and remedies and prevents unfair labor practices by both labor unions and employers.

The Committee has approved the requested number of 2,850 full-time positions, an increase of 20 over the fiscal year 1984 levels. The 20 additional positions and related support expenses are necessary to process an expected increase in the 1985 workload. The Committee is deeply concerned over the sharp growth in the number of cases awaiting Board action. The Committee recognizes that there was a significant increase in the number of complaints received by the Board between 1977 and 1980. However, the Committee notes that cases received dropped by almost 20 percent between 1980 and 1982 yet the backlog of cases before the Board jumped from 841 in 1980 to 1,790 on March 1 of this year.

The Committee directs the Board to provide semiannual progress reports on steps that are being taken to reduce the case backlog, the first report to be submitted by January 1, 1985.

National Mediation Board

1984 comparable appropriation	$6,238,000
1985 appropriation request	6,358,000
Committee recommendation	6,358,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,358,000 for the National Mediation Board. This is the same as the administration request and is $120,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $6,238,000. The National Mediation Board handles labor-management disputes, and questions of representation in the caseload and airline industries. The Committee is pleased to note that section 3 activities are expected to continue throughout fiscal year 1984 and that the Board expects to continue this activity for fiscal year 1985. The Committee has approved the Board's requested budget of $993,000 for section 3 activities for fiscal year 1985, which is an increase of $11,000 from comparable fiscal year 1984 levels. The Committee fully expects section 3 activities to continue throughout fiscal year 1985.

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

1984 comparable appropriation	$5,982,000
1985 appropriation request	6,143,000
Committee recommendation	6,143,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,143,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. This is the same as the administration request and is $161,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $5,982,000.

The Review Commission is charged with ruling on cases forwarded to it by the Department of Labor when disagreements arise over the results of safety and health inspections performed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Employers have the right to dispute any alleged job safety or health violation found during the inspection by OSHA, the penalties proposed by OHSA, and time given by OSHA to correct any hazardous situation. Employees and representatives of employees may initiate a case by challenging the propriety of the time OSHA has allowed for correction of any violative condition.

The recommended appropriation provides solely for mandatory cost increases, adjusted by the reduction of two full-time positions. The Committee, in recommending this funding level, anticipates that the Commission will be able to meet its commitments to continue to reduce its case backlog and maintain administrative services and oversight in fiscal year 1985 as set forth in its budget justification.

PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT ASSESSMENT COMMISSION

1984 comparable appropriation	$1,500,000
1985 appropriation request	1,500,000
Committee recommendation	2,410,000

The Committee recommends new budget authority of $2,410,000 for the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission. This is $910,000 more than the administration request and the comparable fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $1,500,000. This bill includes authority to transfer $2,410,000 from the medicare trust funds.

Current estimated obligations for fiscal year 1984 indicate the Commission will carry over $720,000 in balances. The Committee has appropriated $2,410,000 for fiscal year 1985 which, when added to the expected carryover of $720,000, will provide the Commission $3,130,000 in fiscal year 1985.

The Commission is an independent advisory body mandated under the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98–21). The Commission will make recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services concerning the appropriate payment rate under the newly diagnostic related group (DRG) system of prospective payments for hospital services in medicare. The Commission also has broad powers to assess medical technology and the appropriateness of medical practice patterns.

The Committee recognizes that the new prospective payment system must be kept accurate and up to date. Changes in technology, treatment, and changes in medical practice patterns must be reflected in the DRG's used to determine the prospective payment amount. In addition, decisions must be made regarding the rate which total medicare payments for hospital care furnished to inpatients will charge after fiscal year 1985. Congress has directed that the Commission will provide information and advice in both these critical areas.

In order to carry out its responsibilities the Commission will have to carefully assess changes in such areas as productivity technology, scientific advances, length of hospital stay, resource utilization, nursing and other staffing patterns, and quality of care provided.

The Committee sees the development of this new prospective payment system as the most important legislative change in the medicare program since its original enactment in 1965. The Committee sees the introduction of the prospective payment system as a critical element in the development of a long-term solution to the rapidly rising cost of health care which is threatening the viability of the hospital insurance fund.

The Committee views this budget as essential to enable the Prospective Payment Commission to identify priorities and provide the analysis necessary to maintain the prospective payment system and to insure that high-quality medical care is furnished to medicare beneficiaries in a cost-effective manner.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

1984 comparable appropriation	$420,000,000
1985 appropriation request	405,000,000
Committee recommendation	405,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $405,000,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board. This is the same as the administration request and is $15,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $420,000,000.

This appropriation provides for vested dual benefits authorized by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This separate account established for the payment of dual benefits is funded by general fund appropriations. The appropriation will allow 351,000 railroad retirees to receive full benefits in fiscal year 1985.

FEDERAL SUBSIDY TO RAIL INDUSTRY PENSION FUND

1984 comparable appropriation	
1985 appropriation request	$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

Prior to enactment of section 417 of the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983, uncashed benefit checks were shown as a benefit payment but not a recoverable in the railroad retirement accounts. Section 417 provided a two-part process for recovering unnegotiated benefit check amounts. The first part, represented by this appropriation, is a catch-up mechanism to credit the accounts with the amounts of all issued uncashed checks that Treasury and the Board can jointly identify from accounting records. This one-time amount has been agreed upon at $15,000,000.

The Committee understands that after May 1, 1985, the second part of the process will go into effect for checks issued after that date. From that date forward, on a monthly basis, the Treasury will transfer to the account amounts represented by checks drawn 6 months earlier and not presented for payment.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

1984 comparable appropriation	$56,046,000
1985 appropriation request	55,422,000
Committee recommendation	55,962,000

The Committee recommends a limitation of $55,962,000 for administration. This is $540,000 more than the administration request and is $84,000 less than the fiscal year 1984 comparable limitation of $56,046,000. This account provides for a limitation of funds in the railroad retirement account that may be used by the Railroad Retirement Board for administrative purposes.

The Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983 has given the Railroad Retirement Board added accounting and tax reporting responsibilities. In addition, testimony taken at the Committee's fiscal year 1985 budget hearings indicated that the time taken for processing of retire-

ment applications has increased by 50 percent in the past 5 years, from 60 to 90 days. The Committee feels that a staff reduction at this time would serve to aggrevate an already difficult situation. Therefore, the Committee has chosen to add bill language that specifies that staffing shall not be less than 1,180 FTE employees.

The bill also includes language that provides $17,238,000 for the railroad unemployment insurance account. These funds are to be available to the Board for FTE equivalent staffing of not less than 398 employees.

The Committee has included bill language that provides $910,000 from the appropriation of limitation of administration and $390,000 from the apportionment for the limitation of railroad unemployment insurance administration to construct a new computer facility at the Railroad Retirement Board's headquarters building.

Soldiers' and Airmen's Home

Operation and Maintenance

1984 comparable appropriation	$30,924,000
1985 appropriation request	32,352,000
Committee recommendation	33,552,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend $33,552,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is $1,200,000 more than the administration request and is $2,628,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 comparable appropriation of $30,924,000.

The U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home is a retirement facility that provides residence, subsistence, medical, and other care to eligible Army and Air Force veterans. The facility, which is currently serving about 2,100 residents, is funded by annual appropriations made by Congress from a trust fund on deposit with the U.S. Treasury. Income to the fund is received from members' fees, interest and withheld pay and nonjudicial fines imposed on active duty soldiers and airmen.

The Committee is exceptionally concerned about the operation of the health care facility and the quality of care provided to the members of the home who are presently residing in that health care facility. Testimony given at the fiscal year 1985 budget hearings drew attention to the fact that due to reduction in staff at the health care facility the level of care provided the residents of that facility can "best be called warehousing." This is not acceptable to the members of this Committee.

Accordingly, the Committee has provided an additional $1,200,000 to provide for an increase in the employment level of 60 additional positions for the health care facility. This will raise the home's employment level to 1,067 FTE's. The Committee expects that the home's personnel ceilings will be increased accordingly.

Soldiers' and Airmen's Home

CAPITAL OUTLAY

1984 comparable appropriation	$4,550,000
1985 appropriation request	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,400,000

The Committee recommends authority to expend $9,400,000 from the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home permanent fund. This is $4,400,000 more than the administration request and $4,850,000 more than the fiscal year 1984 appropriation.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the deteriorating condition of the physical plant at the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home. Testimony taken at the fiscal year 1985 budget hearings described "marginal, substandard facilities" that require substantial modernization. The health care facility at the home "is not designed to meet the standards of modern day health care." The Soldiers' and Airmen's Home has not been able to "take a person into the home for the past 3½ years who requires a hospital bed."

Accordingly, the Committee directs that the rehabilitation activities at the home be accelerated. The Committee recommendation provides $9,400,000 for capital outlay and expects this appropriation to be used to begin the necessary rehabilitation of the health care facility as described in the master plan. In addition, the Committee expects work to begin on roof repair, street lighting, and the steam and hot water system.

General Provisions

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of language, similar to that carried in the enacted fiscal 1984 bill, prohibiting the use of funds provided in this act by any department or agency to transport any officer or employee between his residence and his place of employment, with the exception of the Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and medical officers and other health personnel on out-patient medical service who are exempted from such limitations under 31 United States Code 1344.

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of language in the bill to prohibit the shifting of funds appropriated for personnel compensation and benefits into other object classifications without prior approval by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The Committee believes that this language will limit attempts by the executive branch to unilaterally change staffing patterns previously approved by the Congress through the appropriations process.

The Committee has included bill language requiring that several agencies maintain not less than specified numbers of Federal full-time equivalent ceiling positions. A general provision has been included to prevent the administration from making offsetting reductions in full-time equivalent ceiling positions of any other agencies.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1985: Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Education and related agencies	NA	[1] 94,321	NA	[2] 111,225
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1985				[3] 80,730
1986				17,092
1987				3,556
1988				484
1989 and future year				23
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1985 in the bill		42,632		32,647

NA: Not applicable.
[1] Excludes $7,902,000,000 in previously enacted items.
[2] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[3] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION					
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION					
Comprehensive employment and training	9,170,000	8,191,000	8,191,000	-979,000	---
Employment security	5,200,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	-4,165,000	---
Trust funds	(12,259,000)	(16,200,000)	(16,200,000)	(+3,941,000)	---
Financial control and management systems	17,423,000	13,858,000	13,858,000	-3,565,000	---
Trust funds	(4,086,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(+3,914,000)	---
Executive direction and administration	3,882,000	2,919,000	2,919,000	-963,000	---
Trust funds	(2,718,000)	(2,800,000)	(2,800,000)	(+82,000)	---
Regional operations	34,141,000	28,187,000	28,187,000	-5,954,000	---
Trust funds	(16,246,000)	(18,200,000)	(18,200,000)	(+1,954,000)	---
Apprenticeship services	12,923,000	11,732,000	11,732,000	-1,191,000	---
Total, Program Administration	118,048,000	111,122,000	111,122,000	-6,926,000	---
Federal funds	82,739,000	65,922,000	65,922,000	-16,817,000	---
Trust funds	(35,309,000)	(45,200,000)	(45,200,000)	(+9,891,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES					
Grants to States:					
Block grant	1,886,151,000	1,886,151,000	1,886,151,000	---	---
Summer youth employment and training program 1/	724,549,000	724,549,000	824,549,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000
Dislocated worker assistance	223,000,000	223,000,000	223,000,000	---	---
Federally administered programs:					
Native Americans	62,243,000	62,243,000	62,243,000	---	---
Migrants and seasonal farmworkers	60,357,000	60,357,000	60,357,000	---	---
Job Corps	577,500,000	600,000,000	634,000,000	+56,500,000	+34,000,000
Veterans' employment	9,720,000	8,846,000	9,141,000	-579,000	+295,000
National activities	61,678,000	45,478,000	51,078,000	-10,600,000	+5,600,000
Subtotal, Federal activities	771,498,000	776,924,000	816,819,000	+45,321,000	+39,895,000
Total, Job Training Partnership Act (comparable)	3,605,198,000	3,610,624,000	3,750,519,000	+145,321,000	+139,895,000
Transition to forward funding 2/	2,893,810,000	---	---	-2,893,810,000	---
Redwoods Park activities	400,000	---	---	-400,000	---
Trade adjustment program activities	26,000,000	---	26,000,000	---	+26,000,000

Trade adjustment administrative costs.....	3,700,000	---	3,700,000	---	+3,700,000
Total, Training and Employment Services.....	6,529,108,000	3,610,624,000	3,780,219,000	-2,748,889,000	+169,595,000
COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS (unauthorized).....	(317,300,000)	(317,300,000)	(335,000,000)	(+17,700,000)	(+17,700,000)
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES					
Trade adjustment assistance.....	2,000,000	51,000,000	70,000,000	+68,000,000	+19,000,000
Unemployment assistance and payments under other Federal unemployment programs.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-5,000,000	---
Total, FUBA.....	12,000,000	56,000,000	75,000,000	+63,000,000	+19,000,000
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS					
Unemployment Compensation:					
State Administration:					
Trust funds.....	(1,285,284,000)	(1,299,977,000)	(1,299,977,000)	(+14,693,000)	---
National Activities:					
Trust funds.....	(16,806,000)	(16,806,000)	(16,806,000)	---	---

1/ Recommended $824,549,000 is for summer of calender 1985.

2/ Includes $100 million supplemental for summer youth from HJ Res 492.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Contingency:					
Trust funds	(587,310,000)	(347,617,000)	(347,617,000)	(-239,693,000)	---
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation(trust funds)	(1,889,400,000)	(1,664,400,000)	(1,664,400,000)	(-225,000,000)	---
Employment Service:					
Allotments to States:					
Federal funds	20,300,000	22,200,000	22,200,000	+1,900,000	---
Trust funds	(720,098,000)	(718,198,000)	(718,198,000)	(-1,900,000)	---
Transition to forward funding:					
Federal funds	9,600,000	---	---	-9,600,000	---
Trust funds	(521,395,000)	---	---	(-521,395,000)	---
National Activities: 1/					
Federal funds	32,900,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	-31,600,000	---
Trust funds	(7,707,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(+32,293,000)	---
Subtotal, Employment Service	1,312,000,000	781,698,000	781,698,000	-530,302,000	---
Federal funds	62,800,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	-39,300,000	---
Trust funds	(1,249,200,000)	(758,198,000)	(758,198,000)	(-491,002,000)	---
Total, State Unempl. Ins. and Empl. Ser. Opers.	3,201,400,000	2,446,098,000	2,446,098,000	-755,302,000	---

Federal Funds	62,800,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	-39,300,000	---
Trust Funds	(3,138,600,000)	(2,422,598,000)	(2,422,598,000)	(-716,002,000)	---
ADVANCES TO UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS	7,109,000,000	---	---	-7,109,000,000	---
Total, Employment & Training Administration	16,969,556,000	6,223,844,000	6,412,439,000	-10,557,117,000	+188,595,000
Federal funds	13,795,647,000	3,756,046,000	3,944,641,000	-9,851,006,000	+188,595,000
Trust funds	(3,173,909,000)	(2,467,798,000)	(2,467,798,000)	(-706,111,000)	---
LABOR-MANAGEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Labor-management relations service	4,004,000	5,166,000	4,075,000	+71,000	-1,091,000
Labor-management standards enforcement	21,904,000	22,521,000	22,303,000	+399,000	-218,000
Pension and welfare benefit programs	28,963,000	29,299,000	29,088,000	+125,000	-211,000
Executive direction, management and support	4,571,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	-371,000	---
Total, LMSA	59,442,000	61,186,000	59,666,000	+224,000	-1,520,000
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION					
Program Administration	(34,827,000)	(33,057,000)	(33,057,000)	(-1,770,000)	---

1/ Includes $20 million in FY 1984 base and FY 1985 estimates for Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement of wage and hour standards	72,614,000	74,844,000	74,844,000	+2,230,000	---
Federal contractor EEO standards enforcement	47,356,000	48,630,000	48,630,000	+1,274,000	---
Federal programs for workers' compensation	52,156,000	54,244,000	54,244,000	+2,088,000	---
Trust funds	(380,000)	(397,000)	(397,000)	(+17,000)	---
Executive direction and support services	13,551,000	14,264,000	14,264,000	+713,000	---
Total, salaries and expenses	186,057,000	192,379,000	192,379,000	+6,322,000	---
Federal funds	185,677,000	191,982,000	191,982,000	+6,305,000	---
Trust funds	(380,000)	(397,000)	(397,000)	(+17,000)	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS					
Federal employees compensation act benefits	216,000,000	207,000,000	207,000,000	-9,000,000	---
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,100,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	+300,000	---
Total, Special Benefits	220,100,000	211,400,000	211,400,000	-8,700,000	---

BLACK LUNG DISABILILTY TRUST FUND					
Benefit payments and interest on advances	827,269,000	910,781,000	910,781,000	+83,512,000	---
Pay freeze savings	-9,250,000	---	---	+9,250,000	---
Employment Standards Admin., salaries & expenses	21,949,000	24,403,000	24,403,000	+2,454,000	---
Departmental Management, salaries and expenses	13,406,000	13,688,000	13,688,000	+282,000	---
Departmental Management, inspector general	620,000	372,000	372,000	-248,000	---
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty. Trust Fund, apprn	853,994,000	949,244,000	949,244,000	+95,250,000	---
Appro. available from prior year	4,161,000	---	---	-4,161,000	---
Total adjusted apprn. including drawdown:					
Federal Funds	858,155,000	949,244,000	949,244,000	+91,089,000	---
Treasury administrative costs (indefinite)	756,000	756,000	756,000	---	---
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,265,068,000	1,353,779,000	1,353,779,000	+88,711,000	---
Federal funds	1,264,688,000	1,353,382,000	1,353,382,000	+88,694,000	---
Trust funds	(380,000)	(397,000)	(397,000)	(+17,000)	---
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Safety and health standards	6,090,000	6,165,000	6,165,000	+75,000	---
Enforcement:					
Federal Enforcement	81,684,000	82,443,000	82,443,000	+759,000	---
State programs	54,607,000	55,499,000	57,399,000	+2,792,000	+1,900,000
Technical Support	13,535,000	13,713,000	13,713,000	+178,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Compliance Assistance	37,607,000	37,755,000	37,755,000	+148,000	---
Safety and health statistics	13,016,000	16,819,000	17,319,000	+4,303,000	+500,000
Executive direction and administration	6,021,000	5,358,000	5,358,000	-663,000	---
Total, OSHA	212,560,000	217,752,000	220,152,000	+7,592,000	+2,400,000
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
SALARIES AND EXPENSES					
Enforcement:					
Coal	76,455,000	75,130,000	75,130,000	-1,325,000	---
Metal/nonmetal	29,110,000	29,245,000	29,245,000	+135,000	---
Standards development	913,000	928,000	928,000	+15,000	---
Assessments	2,115,000	1,901,000	1,901,000	-214,000	---
Educational policy and development	12,140,000	12,298,000	12,298,000	+158,000	---
Technical support	18,358,000	18,412,000	18,412,000	+54,000	---
Program administration	12,306,000	12,636,000	12,636,000	+330,000	---
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	151,397,000	150,550,000	150,550,000	-847,000	---

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Employment and Unemployment Statistics	47,880,000	50,355,000	50,355,000	+2,475,000	---
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds) 1/	(20,400,000)	(20,420,000)	(20,420,000)	(+20,000)	---
Prices and cost of living	47,053,000	48,376,000	48,836,000	+1,783,000	+460,000
Wages and industrial relations	15,532,000	16,260,000	16,760,000	+1,228,000	+500,000
Productivity and technology	4,400,000	4,578,000	4,688,000	+288,000	+110,000
Economic growth and employment projections	2,800,000	2,898,000	2,978,000	+178,000	+80,000
Executive direction and staff services	14,085,000	14,768,000	14,768,000	+683,000	---
Consumer Price Index Revision	4,837,000	9,625,000	9,625,000	+4,788,000	---
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	156,987,000	167,280,000	168,430,000	+11,443,000	+1,150,000
Federal Funds	136,587,000	146,860,000	148,010,000	+11,423,000	+1,150,000
Trust Funds	(20,400,000)	(20,420,000)	(20,420,000)	(+20,000)	---

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Executive direction	11,070,000	11,232,000	11,232,000	+162,000	---
Legal services	35,863,000	39,598,000	39,598,000	+3,735,000	---
Trust funds	(229,000)	(240,000)	(240,000)	(+11,000)	---
International labor affairs	4,455,000	4,794,000	4,794,000	+339,000	---
Administration and management	24,769,000	24,486,000	24,486,000	-283,000	---
Adjudication	9,974,000	10,093,000	10,093,000	+119,000	---
Promoting employment of the handicapped	2,001,000	2,129,000	2,129,000	+128,000	---

1/ Funded in Employment Services in FY84.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Women's Bureau	3,862,000	4,130,000	5,130,000	+1,268,000	+1,000,000
Civil Rights Activities	3,205,000	3,268,000	3,268,000	+63,000	---
Total, Salaries and expenses	95,428,000	99,970,000	100,970,000	+5,542,000	+1,000,000
Federal funds	95,199,000	99,730,000	100,730,000	+5,531,000	+1,000,000
Trust funds	(229,000)	(240,000)	(240,000)	(+11,000)	---
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
Federal funds	2,554,000	---	---	-2,554,000	---
Trust funds	(118,932,000)	(122,172,000)	(122,172,000)	(+3,240,000)	---
Total, Veterans Employment Service	121,486,000	122,172,000	122,172,000	+686,000	---
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL					
Federal funds	37,707,000	39,465,000	39,181,000	+1,474,000	-284,000
Trust funds	(5,700,000)	(4,300,000)	(4,300,000)	(-1,400,000)	---
Total, Office of the Inspector General	43,407,000	43,765,000	43,481,000	+74,000	-284,000

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM.....	67,000	200,000	67,000	---	-133,000
Total, Departmental Management.....	260,308,000	266,107,000	266,690,000	+6,302,000	+583,000
Federal funds.....	135,527,000	139,395,000	139,978,000	+4,451,000	+583,000
Trust funds.....	(124,861,000)	(126,712,000)	(126,712,000)	(+1,851,000)	---
Total, Labor Department 1/.....	19,075,398,000	8,440,498,000	8,631,706,000	-10,443,692,000	+191,208,000
Federal funds.....	15,755,848,000	5,825,171,000	6,016,379,000	-9,739,469,000	+191,208,000
Trust funds.....	(3,319,550,000)	(2,615,327,000)	(2,615,327,000)	(-704,223,000)	---
Unauthorized.....	(317,300,000)	(317,300,000)	(335,000,000)	(+17,700,000)	(+17,700,000)

TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES
(Unauthorized)

Health Care Delivery and Assistance:					
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant 1/.....	(399,000,000)	(407,300,000)	(478,000,000)	(+79,000,000)	(+70,700,000)

1/ Includes $2.8 billion of FY84 one-time forward funding.

1/ Proposed for consolidation & transfer to Office of the Asst. Sec. for Health in President's Budget.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Primary Care Block Grant 1/:					
Community health centers 1/	(337,000,000)	---	(360,000,000)	(+23,000,000)	(+360,000,000)
Black lung clinics 1/	(3,120,000)	---	(3,300,000)	(+180,000)	(+3,300,000)
Migrant health 1/	(42,000,000)	---	(44,300,000)	(+2,300,000)	(+44,300,000)
Family planning 1/	(140,000,000)	---	(140,000,000)	---	(+140,000,000)
Consolidated grant 1/	---	(533,400,000)	---	---	(-533,400,000)
Block grant program support 1/	(2,060,000)	(1,000,000)	---	(-2,060,000)	(-1,000,000)
Subtotal, Primary Care Block Grant (non-add)	(524,180,000)	(534,400,000)	(547,600,000)	(+23,420,000)	(+13,200,000)
Home health demonstrations and training	(5,000,000)	---	(5,000,000)	---	(+5,000,000)
National Health Service Corps	(91,000,000)	(67,174,000)	(90,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	(+22,826,000)
Hansen's disease services (Carville)	(18,183,000)	(18,494,000)	(18,694,000)	(+511,000)	---
Federal employee occupational health	(1,194,000)	---	---	(-1,194,000)	---
Payment to Hawaii for treatment of Hansen's Dis...	(2,200,000)	(1,905,000)	(3,000,000)	(+800,000)	(+1,095,000)
Direct operations	(39,222,000)	(20,793,000)	(43,000,000)	(+3,778,000)	(+22,207,000)
Total, Health Care Delivery & Assistance	(1,079,979,000)	(1,050,266,000)	(1,185,294,000)	(+105,315,000)	(+135,028,000)

Health Professions:					
Health professions student assistance:					
Exceptional need scholarships	(5,600,000)	---	(7,000,000)	(+1,400,000)	(+7,000,000)
National Health Service Scholarships	(6,300,000)	---	(2,300,000)	(-4,000,000)	(+2,300,000)
Health professions student loans	---	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	---
Health professions institutional assistance:					
Financial distress	(5,600,000)	(4,188,000)	(5,600,000)	---	(+1,412,000)
Public health/health administration:					
Public Health capitation	(4,838,000)	---	(5,000,000)	(+162,000)	(+5,000,000)
Special projects	---	(2,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(+6,000,000)	(+4,000,000)
Health Administration grants	(1,440,000)	---	(1,500,000)	(+60,000)	(+1,500,000)
Public Health traineeships	(2,569,000)	---	(3,000,000)	(+431,000)	(+3,000,000)
Health Administration traineeships	(480,000)	---	(500,000)	(+20,000)	(+500,000)
Preventive medicine residencies	(1,600,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,600,000)	---	(+600,000)
Subtotal, PH/HA	(10,927,000)	(3,000,000)	(17,600,000)	(+6,673,000)	(+14,600,000)
Family Med/Gen Dentistry res. & trns	(34,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(36,000,000)	(+2,000,000)	(+16,000,000)
General Internal Medicine and Pediatrics	(17,500,000)	(9,500,000)	(18,500,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+9,000,000)
Family medicine departments	(7,790,000)	(5,000,000)	(7,500,000)	(-290,000)	(+2,500,000)
Physician assistants	(4,724,000)	---	(4,800,000)	(+76,000)	(+4,800,000)
Area health education centers	(17,920,000)	(10,000,000)	(18,000,000)	(+80,000)	(+8,000,000)
Health professions data analysis	(3,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(3,000,000)	---	(+1,000,000)
Disadvantaged Assistance	(18,188,000)	(24,000,000)	(24,000,000)	(+5,812,000)	---
Health professions spec ed initiatives	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Nurse training:					
Advanced nurse training	(13,260,000)	(1,300,000)	(17,500,000)	(+4,240,000)	(+16,200,000)
Nurse practitioner	(11,760,000)	(3,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(+240,000)	(+9,000,000)

1/ Proposed for consolidation & transfer to Office of the Asst. Sec. for Health in President's Budget.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Special projects	(7,156,000)	(8,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(+2,844,000)	(+2,000,000)
Traineeships	(9,600,000)	---	(12,000,000)	(+2,400,000)	(+12,000,000)
Fellowships	(960,000)	---	(3,000,000)	(+2,040,000)	(+3,000,000)
Research grants	(9,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(9,400,000)	(+400,000)	(+7,400,000)
Nurse Anesthetists	(400,000)	---	(1,000,000)	(+600,000)	(+1,000,000)
Center for Nursing Research	---	---	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Subtotal, Nurse training	(52,136,000)	(14,300,000)	(69,900,000)	(+17,764,000)	(+55,600,000)
Health professions direct operations	(19,470,000)	(15,305,000)	(20,000,000)	(+530,000)	(+4,695,000)
Total, Health professions	(206,155,000)	(115,293,000)	(247,200,000)	(+41,045,000)	(+131,907,000)
HMO and Resources Development:					
Health Planning	(65,086,000)	---	Not Considered		
Health teaching facilities	(800,000)	(1,200,000)	Not Considered		
Direct operations	(12,537,000)	(12,335,000)	Not Considered		
Total, HMO & Resources Development	(78,423,000)	(13,535,000)	Not Considered		
Buildings and facilities	(883,000)	---	---	(-883,000)	---

Program management / Program support.....	(14,711,000)	(8,025,000)	(22,795,000)	(+8,084,000)	(+14,770,000)
Total, Health Resources & Services(unauthorized)	(1,380,151,000)	(1,187,119,000)	(1,455,289,000)	(+75,138,000)	(+268,170,000)
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND.....	32,000,000	26,500,000	26,500,000	-5,500,000	---
Total, Health Resources & Services Admin considered.....	1,333,728,000	1,200,084,000	1,481,789,000	+148,061,000	+281,705,000
Not considered.....	(78,423,000)	(13,535,000)	---	(-78,423,000)	(-13,535,000)
Total, Health Resources & Services Admin considered and not considered.....	(1,412,151,000)	(1,213,619,000)	(1,481,789,000)	(+69,638,000)	(+268,170,000)
Discretionary amounts considered.....	(1,301,728,000)	(1,173,584,000)	(1,455,289,000)	(+153,561,000)	(+281,705,000)
Loan limitations:					
Limitation on Health Facilities Loan Guar. 1/.	(1,500,000,000)	---	(1,500,000,000)	---	(+1,500,000,000)
Hlth Professions Guarantee Student Loans(HEAL)	(250,000,000)	(175,000,000)	(225,000,000)	(-25,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
(Limitation on Direct Loans - NNSC).....	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	---	---
HMO Direct Loans 1/.....	(12,360,000)	(2,600,000)	(2,600,000)	(-9,760,000)	---
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL					
DISEASE CONTROL					
Preventive Health Services Block Grant.....	(88,165,000)	(89,500,000)	(93,000,000)	(+4,835,000)	(+3,500,000)

1/ No new loans proposed.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Venereal diseases (unauthorized):					
Grants	(45,510,000)	(45,510,000)	(45,510,000)	---	---
Direct operations	(8,968,000)	(9,477,000)	(9,477,000)	(+509,000)	---
Subtotal	(54,478,000)	(54,987,000)	(54,987,000)	(+509,000)	---
Immunization (unauthorized):					
Grants	(30,482,000)	(34,393,000)	(42,400,000)	(+11,918,000)	(+8,007,000)
Direct operations	(7,407,000)	(7,991,000)	(7,991,000)	(+584,000)	---
Vaccine stockpile	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	---	---
Subtotal	(41,889,000)	(46,384,000)	(54,391,000)	(+12,502,000)	(+8,007,000)
Infectious disease	44,000,000	46,161,000	46,161,000	+2,161,000	---
Tuberculosis grants (unauthorized)	(5,000,000)	---	(5,000,000)	---	(+5,000,000)
Chronic & environmental disease prevention	25,338,000	26,057,000	28,490,000	+3,152,000	+2,433,000
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH):					
Research	53,788,000	53,943,000	55,443,000	+1,655,000	+1,500,000
Training	8,760,000	---	8,760,000	---	+8,760,000

Scientific and technical services	2,432,000	2,502,000	2,502,000	+170,000	---
Subtotal, NIOSH	64,880,000	56,445,000	66,705,000	+1,825,000	+10,260,000
Epidemic services	46,030,000	47,478,000	49,144,000	+3,114,000	+1,666,000
Buildings and facilities	1,810,000	1,810,000	1,810,000	---	---
Program management	2,914,000	3,042,000	3,042,000	+128,000	---
User fees	---	-2,000,000	---	---	+2,000,000
Total, Disease Control (authorized)	184,972,000	178,993,000	195,352,000	+10,380,000	+16,359,000
Total, (Unauthorized)	(189,532,000)	(190,871,000)	(207,378,000)	(+17,846,000)	(+16,507,000)
Total, CDC, authorized and unauthorized	374,504,000	369,864,000	402,730,000	+28,226,000	+32,866,000
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Cancer Institute	1,053,418,000	1,077,794,000	1,156,108,000	+102,690,000	+78,314,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(23,861,000)	(23,275,000)	(31,585,000)	(+7,724,000)	(+8,310,000)
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	674,658,000	670,853,000	765,991,000	+91,333,000	+75,138,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(28,523,000)	(27,999,000)	(41,158,000)	(+12,635,000)	(+13,159,000)
National Institute of Dental Research	84,310,000	87,214,000	93,089,000	+8,779,000	+5,875,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(3,851,000)	(3,982,000)	(5,362,000)	(+1,511,000)	(+1,480,000)
National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	442,532,000	456,189,000	518,177,000	+75,645,000	+61,988,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(20,035,000)	(19,135,000)	(27,374,000)	(+7,339,000)	(+8,239,000)
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke	325,494,000	335,089,000	387,944,000	+62,450,000	+52,855,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(9,703,000)	(9,512,000)	(13,459,000)	(+3,756,000)	(+3,947,000)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	305,671,000	316,689,000	360,832,000	+55,161,000	+44,143,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(8,439,000)	(8,690,000)	(11,653,000)	(+3,214,000)	(+2,963,000)
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	366,834,000	375,407,000	436,090,000	+69,256,000	+60,683,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(48,800,000)	(48,446,000)	(59,060,000)	(+10,260,000)	(+10,614,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	265,008,000	270,347,000	297,859,000	+32,851,000	+27,512,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(10,165,000)	(9,831,000)	(14,241,000)	(+4,076,000)	(+4,410,000)
National Eye Institute	150,779,000	154,332,000	181,798,000	+31,019,000	+27,466,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(3,900,000)	(3,541,000)	(5,383,000)	(+1,483,000)	(+1,842,000)
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	172,996,000	177,833,000	183,197,000	+10,201,000	+5,364,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(6,806,000)	(5,922,000)	(8,711,000)	(+1,905,000)	(+2,789,000)
National Institute on Aging	112,297,000	114,321,000	140,483,000	+28,186,000	+26,162,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(2,621,000)	(3,069,000)	(4,316,000)	(+1,695,000)	(+1,247,000)
Research Resources	241,923,000	244,973,000	302,369,000	+60,446,000	+57,396,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(708,000)	(755,000)	(1,129,000)	(+421,000)	(+374,000)
John E. Fogarty International Center	11,336,000	11,426,000	11,929,000	+593,000	+503,000
Subtotal	4,207,256,000	4,312,467,000	4,835,866,000	+628,610,000	+523,399,000
National Library of Medicine	42,113,000	43,820,000	46,000,000	+3,887,000	+2,180,000
Medical Libraries Assistance (unauthorized)	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)	---	---
Buildings and facilities	25,040,000	11,100,000	21,700,000	-3,340,000	+10,600,000

Office of the Director.....	26,720,000	27,509,000	29,100,000	+2,380,000	+1,591,000
Total, National Institutes of Health:					
Authorized.....	4,301,129,000	4,394,896,000	4,932,666,000	+631,537,000	+537,770,000
Unauthorized.....	(174,912,000)	(171,557,000)	(230,931,000)	(+56,019,000)	(+59,374,000)
Total, NIH, authorized and unauthorized.....	4,476,041,000	4,566,453,000	5,163,597,000	+687,556,000	+597,144,000
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION					
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH					
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant 1/..	(462,000,000)	(472,300,000)	(490,000,000)	(+28,000,000)	(+17,700,000)
Block grant program support.....	(1,028,000)	(500,000)	(1,028,000)	---	(+528,000)
Mental Health:					
Mental Health Services Demonstrations, CSP.....	7,000,000	---	12,000,000	+5,000,000	+12,000,000
Research	174,000,000	177,603,000	196,409,000	+22,409,000	+18,806,000
Research training (unauthorized).....	(15,360,000)	(15,360,000)	(21,228,000)	(+5,868,000)	(+5,868,000)
Clinical training.....	21,000,000	---	25,000,000	+4,000,000	+25,000,000
Direct operations.....	32,688,000	33,355,000	34,426,000	+1,738,000	+1,071,000
Subtotal, mental health.....	234,688,000	210,958,000	267,835,000	+33,147,000	+56,877,000
Drug Abuse:					
Research	54,600,000	63,513,000	65,682,000	+11,082,000	+2,169,000
Research training (unauthorized).....	(891,000)	(891,000)	(2,212,000)	(+1,321,000)	(+1,321,000)
Direct operations.....	14,556,000	14,866,000	15,310,000	+754,000	+444,000
Subtotal, drug abuse.....	69,156,000	78,379,000	80,992,000	+11,836,000	+2,613,000

1/ Proposed for transfer to Office of the Asst. Secretary for Health in President's Budget.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alcoholism:					
Research	42,808,000	47,835,000	50,068,000	+7,260,000	+2,233,000
Research training (unauthorized)	(1,086,000)	(1,086,000)	(1,937,000)	(+851,000)	(+851,000)
Direct operations	11,373,000	11,550,000	11,961,000	+588,000	+411,000
Subtotal, alcoholism	54,181,000	59,385,000	62,029,000	+7,848,000	+2,644,000
Buildings and facilities	1,515,000	---	---	-1,515,000	---
Program management, ADAMHA	6,301,000	6,596,000	6,596,000	+295,000	---
Total, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health	365,841,000	355,318,000	417,452,000	+51,611,000	+62,134,000
Total, (Unauthorized)	(480,365,000)	(490,137,000)	(516,405,000)	(+36,040,000)	(+26,268,000)
Total, authorized and unauthorized	846,206,000	845,455,000	933,857,000	+87,651,000	+88,402,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL	67,744,000	48,595,000	48,595,000	-19,149,000	---

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT 1/
(Unauthorized)

Research, Statistics and Technology:					
Health Services Research:					
Research	(15,730,000)	(14,212,000)	(14,462,000)	(-1,268,000)	(+250,000)
Trust funds	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	---	---
Program support	(1,919,000)	(2,024,000)	(2,024,000)	(+105,000)	---
Subtotal	(18,699,000)	(17,286,000)	(17,536,000)	(-1,163,000)	(+250,000)
Health Statistics:					
Program operations	(42,765,000)	(39,338,000)	(39,338,000)	(-3,427,000)	---
Program support	(3,356,000)	(3,472,000)	(3,472,000)	(+116,000)	---
Subtotal	(46,121,000)	(42,810,000)	(42,810,000)	(-3,311,000)	---
Special health initiatives:					
Adolescent family life	(14,918,000)	(14,716,000)	(14,716,000)	(-202,000)	---
Smoking and health	(3,521,000)	(3,538,000)	(3,538,000)	(+17,000)	---
Health promotion	(2,515,000)	(3,541,000)	(3,541,000)	(+1,026,000)	---
Physical fitness and sports	(1,141,000)	(1,364,000)	(1,364,000)	(+223,000)	---
Uniform Services Univ. of Health Sciences	(700,000)	(808,000)	(808,000)	(+108,000)	---
Subtotal, Special health initiatives	(22,795,000)	(23,967,000)	(23,967,000)	(+1,172,000)	---

1/ Excludes funds for National Youth Sports considered under Office of Community Services.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Public Health Service termination expenses	---	(5,000,000)	---	---	(-5,000,000)
Public Health Service Management	(19,107,000)	(18,540,000)	(18,540,000)	(-567,000)	---
Total, PHS management	(106,722,000)	(107,603,000)	(102,853,000)	(-3,869,000)	(-4,750,000)
Federal funds	(105,672,000)	(106,553,000)	(101,803,000)	(-3,869,000)	(-4,750,000)
Trust funds	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	(1,050,000)	---	---
RETIREMENT PAY AND MED. BENEFITS FOR COMM. OFFICERS					
Retirement payments	61,408,000	71,567,000	65,169,000	+3,761,000	-6,398,000
Survivors benefits	3,035,000	3,531,000	3,215,000	+180,000	-316,000
Dependent's medical care	10,913,000	12,600,000	11,455,000	+542,000	-1,145,000
Legislative proposal	---	-1,250,000	-1,250,000	-1,250,000	---
Undistributed reduction	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	75,356,000	86,448,000	78,589,000	+3,233,000	-7,859,000

Total, Public Health Service:					
Authorized	5,027,042,000	5,090,750,000	5,699,154,000	+672,112,000	+608,404,000
Unauthorized, considered	(2,252,209,000)	(2,132,702,000)	(2,511,806,000)	(+259,597,000)	(+379,104,000)
Total, Amounts Considered	7,279,251,000	7,223,452,000	8,210,960,000	+931,709,000	+987,508,000
Not considered	(78,423,000)	(13,535,000)	---	(-78,423,000)	(-13,535,000)
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION					
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID					
Grants to states, current year program level	20,708,579,000	22,289,001,000	21,854,491,000	+1,145,912,000	-434,510,000
Legislative proposals	---	-1,067,001,000	---	---	+1,067,001,000
Less funds advanced in prior year	-5,115,600,000	-5,561,000,000	-5,561,000,000	-445,400,000	---
Total appropriation, current year	15,592,979,000	15,661,000,000	16,293,491,000	+700,512,000	+632,491,000
Subsequent year advance appropriation	5,561,000,000	5,980,000,000	5,980,000,000	+419,000,000	---
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS					
Supplemental medical insurance	16,811,000,000	19,020,000,000	19,020,000,000	+2,209,000,000	---
Military Service Credits	79,000,000	84,000,000	86,000,000	+7,000,000	+2,000,000
Hospital insurance for uninsured	750,000,000	762,000,000	762,000,000	+12,000,000	---
Federal uninsured payment	42,000,000	38,000,000	4,000,000	-38,000,000	-34,000,000
Total, Payment to Trust Funds	17,682,000,000	19,904,000,000	19,872,000,000	+2,190,000,000	-32,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 1984 Appropriation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT 1/					
Professional Standards Review Organization:					
Non-hospital activities:					
Trust funds	(15,000,000)	---	---	(-15,000,000)	---
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:					
Federal funds	20,600,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	+2,400,000	---
Trust funds	(10,400,000)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(+1,600,000)	---
Subtotal, Research and evaluation	31,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	+4,000,000	---
Medicare Contractors (Trust Funds) 2/	(790,000,000)	(852,600,000)	(852,600,000)	(+62,600,000)	---
Contingency fund (Trust Fund)	(25,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(-5,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Contractors	(815,000,000)	(872,600,000)	(872,600,000)	(+57,600,000)	---
State Certification:					
Medicare certification, trust funds 3/	(39,000,000)	(47,074,000)	(47,074,000)	(+8,074,000)	---
General program support, federal funds	600,000	2,685,000	2,685,000	+2,085,000	---
End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Networks (trust funds)	(4,837,000)	(4,546,000)	(4,837,000)	---	(+291,000)
Federal Administration:					
Federal funds	69,000,000	70,562,000	71,096,000	+2,096,000	+534,000

Trust funds	(140,000,000)	(148,268,000)	(148,268,000)	(+8,268,000)	---
Subtotal, Federal Administration	209,000,000	218,830,000	219,364,000	+10,364,000	+534,000
Total, Program management:					
Federal funds	90,200,000	96,247,000	96,781,000	+6,581,000	+534,000
Trust funds	(1,024,237,000)	(1,084,488,000)	(1,084,779,000)	(+60,542,000)	(+291,000)
Subtotal, program management	1,114,437,000	1,180,735,000	1,181,560,000	+67,123,000	+825,000
Total, Health Care Financing Administration	33,365,179,000	35,661,247,000	36,262,272,000	+2,897,093,000	+601,025,000
Subsequent year advance	5,561,000,000	5,980,000,000	5,980,000,000	+419,000,000	---
Trust funds	(1,024,237,000)	(1,084,488,000)	(1,084,779,000)	(+60,542,000)	(+291,000)
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS	521,258,000	512,722,000	512,722,000	-8,536,000	---
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS					
Benefit payments	1,058,933,000	1,015,000,000	1,015,000,000	-43,933,000	---

1/ Excludes $1.5 million for the Prospective Payment Assessment Comm. considered as a related agency.
2/ Doesn't incl. $45 m. in FY84 & FY85 from PL 97-248.
3/ Medicaid funds appropriated in 'Grants to States'.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Administration	9,047,000	9,131,000	9,131,000	+84,000	---
Total, Black Lung	1,068,000,000	1,024,131,000	1,024,131,000	-43,869,000	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation	---	270,000,000	270,000,000	+270,000,000	---
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME					
Federal benefit payments	7,400,000,000	8,436,786,000	8,436,786,000	+1,036,786,000	---
Hold harmless payments	5,000,000	---	---	-5,000,000	---
Beneficiary services	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	---	---
Federal fiscal liability	25,000,000	21,115,000	21,115,000	-3,885,000	---
Administration	900,000,000	936,175,000	936,175,000	+36,175,000	---
Demonstration projects	4,000,000	---	---	-4,000,000	---
Legislative proposals	---	-16,000,000	---	---	+16,000,000
Total apprn., Supplemental Security Income	8,339,000,000	9,383,076,000	9,399,076,000	+1,060,076,000	+16,000,000
Apprn. available in prior year	-16,786,000	-36,786,000	-36,786,000	-20,000,000	---
Apprn. available from subsequent year	36,786,000	---	---	-36,786,000	---
Subsequent year advance appropriation	---	2,345,769,000	2,345,769,000	+2,345,769,000	---

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS					
AFDC benefit payments	6,914,000,000	6,553,950,000	7,219,925,000	+305,925,000	+665,975,000
Adult categories	14,000,000	14,014,000	14,014,000	+14,000	---
Emergency assistance	45,000,000	56,100,000	56,100,000	+11,100,000	---
State and local administrations	867,700,000	908,083,000	908,083,000	+40,383,000	---
Admin. and training, Territories	8,000,000	5,717,000	5,717,000	-2,283,000	---
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,520,000	1,520,000	+520,000	---
Research & evaluation	3,000,000	2,575,000	2,575,000	-425,000	---
Federal administration	35,000,000	35,066,000	35,066,000	+66,000	---
Legislative proposal	---	-633,000,000	---	---	+633,000,000
Subtotal, current year program level	7,887,700,000	6,944,025,000	8,243,000,000	+355,300,000	+1,298,975,000
Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,718,000,000	-2,073,000,000	-2,073,000,000	-355,000,000	---
Total, Assistance payments, current request	6,169,700,000	4,871,025,000	6,170,000,000	+300,000	+1,298,975,000
Appropriation available in prior year	-165,336,000	---	-376,000,000	-210,664,000	-376,000,000
Subsequent year advance appropriation	2,073,000,000	1,812,840,000	2,095,000,000	+22,000,000	+282,160,000
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT					
Program level, current law	602,092,000	582,411,000	635,000,000	+32,908,000	+52,589,000
Legislative proposal	---	-19,000,000	---	---	+19,000,000
Less funds advanced in previous years	-118,000,000	-138,000,000	-138,000,000	-20,000,000	---
Total, Child Support Enforcement, current req.	484,092,000	425,411,000	497,000,000	+12,908,000	+71,589,000
Appropriation available in prior year	-47,510,000	---	-17,000,000	+30,510,000	-17,000,000
Subsequent year advance appropriation	138,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000	+22,000,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE (Unauthorized)					
Energy Assistance Block Grant	(2,072,704,000)	(1,872,704,000)	(2,137,704,000)	(+65,000,000)	(+265,000,000)
Federal Administration	(2,296,000)	(2,296,000)	(2,296,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Energy assistance 1/	(2,075,000,000)	(1,875,000,000)	(2,140,000,000)	(+65,000,000)	(+265,000,000)
OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT					
Refugee and Entrant Assistance (Unauthorized)					
Cash and medical assistance	(310,565,000)	(227,313,000)	Not Considered		
State administration	(46,585,000)	(34,097,000)	Not Considered		
Social services	(44,100,000)	(46,200,000)	Not Considered		
Voluntary agency program	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	Not Considered		
Education assistance for children	(16,600,000)	(12,976,000)	Not Considered		
Preventive health	(4,100,000)	(8,891,000)	Not Considered		
Targeted assistance	(81,500,000)	(19,390,000)	Not Considered		

Federal adminstration.....	(6,411,000)	(6,645,000)	Not Considered		
Total, Refugee Resettlement.....	(514,461,000)	(359,512,000)	Not Considered		
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:					
Federal funds.....	11,867,000	---	---	-11,867,000	---
Trust funds.....	(3,718,303,000)	(3,724,515,000)	(3,790,515,000)	(+72,212,000)	(+66,000,000)
Proposed transfer for pay.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Limitation on administrative expenses....	3,730,170,000	3,724,515,000	3,790,515,000	+60,345,000	+66,000,000
Total, Social Security Administration:					
Federal funds:					
Current year.....	16,401,071,000	16,179,579,000	17,173,143,000	+772,072,000	+993,564,000
Subsequent year advance appropriations..	2,211,000,000	4,588,609,000	4,870,769,000	+2,659,769,000	+282,160,000
Trust funds.....	(3,718,303,000)	(3,724,515,000)	(3,790,515,000)	(+72,212,000)	(+66,000,000)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES					
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (Title XX).....	2,675,000,000	2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000	+25,000,000	---

1/ Proposed for later trans. in the President's budget to be derived from Petroleum Overcharge Fund.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES 1/ (Unauthorized)					
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:					
Head start	(995,750,000)	(994,659,000)	(1,075,059,000)	(+79,309,000)	(+80,400,000)
Child abuse:					
State grants 2/	(6,720,000)	(6,720,000)	(9,500,000)	(+2,780,000)	(+2,780,000)
Discretionary activities 2/	(9,479,000)	---	(20,500,000)	(+11,021,000)	(+20,500,000)
Runaway youth	(23,250,000)	(10,504,000)	(25,000,000)	(+1,750,000)	(+14,496,000)
Subtotal, CY & Families	(1,035,199,000)	(1,011,883,000)	(1,130,059,000)	(+94,860,000)	(+118,176,000)
Programs for the Aging:					
Grants to States:					
Consolidated grants	---	(644,746,000)	---	---	(-644,746,000)
State agency activities 1/	(21,673,000)	---	---	(-21,673,000)	---
Supportive Services and Centers	(240,869,000)	---	(265,000,000)	(+24,131,000)	(+265,000,000)
Nutrition:					
Congregate meals	(321,574,000)	---	(338,000,000)	(+16,426,000)	(+338,000,000)

Home-delivered meals	(62,025,000)	---	(65,900,000)	(+3,875,000)	(+65,900,000)
Subtotal, Elderly nutrition program	(383,599,000)	---	(403,900,000)	(+20,301,000)	(+403,900,000)
Total, State agency programs	(646,141,000)	(644,746,000)	(668,900,000)	(+22,759,000)	(+24,154,000)
Grants to Indians	(5,735,000)	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)	(+1,765,000)	---
Research, training, and special projects	(22,175,000)	(5,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(+2,825,000)	(+20,000,000)
Federal Council on Aging	(175,000)	(175,000)	(200,000)	(+25,000)	(+25,000)
Subtotal, Aging programs	(674,226,000)	(657,421,000)	(701,600,000)	(+27,374,000)	(+44,179,000)
Developmental disabilities program:					
State grants	(43,750,000)	(45,400,000)	Not Considered		
Protection and advocacy	(8,400,000)	(8,400,000)	Not Considered		
Special projects	(2,447,000)	(2,600,000)	Not Considered		
University affiliated facilities	(7,413,000)	(7,800,000)	Not Considered		
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	(62,010,000)	(64,200,000)	Not Considered		
Native American Programs	(29,000,000)	(28,000,000)	(30,800,000)	(+1,800,000)	(+2,800,000)

1/ President's budget includes an additional $116,000,000 for elderly feeding activities and $80,400,000 in child care feeding activities currently administered by the Dept. of Agriculture.
2/ Proposed for transfer to Research & Demo in Budget.

1/ Senate passed authorization includes state agency activities within Supportive Services and Nutrition line items.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Program direction	(65,412,000)	(64,245,000)	(65,545,000)	(+133,000)	(+1,300,000)
Total, Human Development Services:					
Considered	(1,803,837,000)	(1,761,549,000)	(1,928,004,000)	(+124,167,000)	(+166,455,000)
Not considered	(62,010,000)	(64,200,000)	---	(-62,010,000)	(-64,200,000)
Total, Considered and Not Considered	(1,865,847,000)	(1,825,749,000)	(1,928,004,000)	(+62,157,000)	(+102,255,000)
HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION					
Consolidated program	---	4,250,000	---	---	-4,250,000
FAMILY SOCIAL SERVICES					
Entitlement activities:					
Foster care	440,170,000	460,279,000	460,279,000	+20,109,000	---
Adoption assistance	5,000,000	12,800,000	12,800,000	+7,800,000	---
Subtotal	445,170,000	473,079,000	473,079,000	+27,909,000	---

Discretionary activities:					
Child welfare assistance	165,000,000	165,000,000	200,000,000	+35,000,000	+35,000,000
Child welfare training	3,823,000	3,823,000	3,823,000	---	---
Adoption opportunities 1/	(1,912,000)	---	(2,000,000)	(+88,000)	(+2,000,000)
Child welfare research 1/	10,000,000	---	12,000,000	+2,000,000	+12,000,000
Subtotal	178,823,000	168,823,000	215,823,000	+37,000,000	+47,000,000
Total, Family Social Services, authorized	623,993,000	641,902,000	688,902,000	+64,909,000	+47,000,000
Total, authorized and unauthorized	625,905,000	641,902,000	690,902,000	+64,997,000	+49,000,000
WORK INCENTIVES					
Grants to States	256,760,000	---	256,760,000	---	+256,760,000
Program direction and evaluation	14,000,000	---	14,000,000	---	+14,000,000
Total, Work incentives	270,760,000	---	270,760,000	---	+270,760,000
Total, Asst. Sec. for Human Development	3,569,753,000	3,346,152,000	3,659,662,000	+89,909,000	+313,510,000
COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT					
Grants to States	316,680,000	---	344,227,000	+27,547,000	+344,227,000
Discretionary funds 1/	31,320,000	5,760,000	34,045,000	+2,725,000	+28,285,000

1/ Proposed for trans. to Research & Demo. in Budget.

1/ $5,760,000 for National Youth Sports Program requested in the President's budget under Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Program support	4,300,000	2,919,000	4,300,000	---	+1,381,000
Total, Community Services appropriation	352,300,000	8,679,000	382,572,000	+30,272,000	+373,893,000
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:					
Federal funds	146,096,000	133,000,000	133,000,000	-13,096,000	---
Trust funds	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	---	---
Total, Departmental management	154,096,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	-13,096,000	---
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:					
Federal activities:					
Federal funds	67,200,000	58,491,000	58,491,000	-8,709,000	---
Trust funds	(6,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(+14,000,000)	---
Total, Inspector General (current year)	73,200,000	78,491,000	78,491,000	+5,291,000	---

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:					
Federal funds	18,945,000	17,850,000	17,850,000	-1,095,000	---
Trust funds	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	---	---
Total, Civil Rights	21,295,000	20,200,000	20,200,000	-1,095,000	---
POLICY RESEARCH	10,000,000	8,000,000	9,750,000	-250,000	+1,750,000
Total, Departmental management:					
Federal funds	242,241,000	217,341,000	219,091,000	-23,150,000	+1,750,000
Trust funds	(16,350,000)	(30,350,000)	(30,350,000)	(+14,000,000)	---
Subsequent year advances	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal funds (all years)	66,729,586,000	71,072,357,000	74,246,663,000	+7,517,077,000	+3,174,306,000
Current year	(58,957,586,000)	(60,503,748,000)	(63,395,894,000)	(+4,438,308,000)	(+2,892,146,000)
Subsequent year advances	(7,772,000,000)	(10,568,609,000)	(10,850,769,000)	(+3,078,769,000)	(+282,160,000)
Trust funds	(4,759,940,000)	(4,840,403,000)	(4,906,694,000)	(+146,754,000)	(+66,291,000)
Unauthorized, considered	(6,132,958,000)	(5,769,251,000)	(6,581,810,000)	(+448,852,000)	(+812,559,000)
Unauthorized, not considered	(654,894,000)	(437,247,000)	---	(-654,894,000)	(-437,247,000)
TITLE III--DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
COMPENSATORY EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED					
Grants for the Disadvantaged (Chapter 1):					
Grants to local educational agencies	3,003,680,000	3,034,519,000	3,200,000,000	+196,320,000	+165,481,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
State agency programs:					
Migrants	258,024,000	229,626,000	271,024,000	+13,000,000	+41,398,000
Handicapped	146,520,000	146,520,000	153,820,000	+7,300,000	+7,300,000
Neglected and delinquent	32,616,000	32,616,000	32,616,000	---	---
State administration	34,414,000	30,973,000	34,414,000	---	+3,441,000
Evaluation and studies	4,746,000	5,746,000	4,746,000	---	-1,000,000
Total, Chapter 1	3,480,000,000	3,480,000,000	3,696,620,000	+216,620,000	+216,620,000
Migrant education:					
High school equivalency program	6,300,000	---	6,300,000	---	+6,300,000
College assistance migrant program	1,200,000	---	1,200,000	---	+1,200,000
Total, Compensatory Education programs	3,487,500,000	3,480,000,000	3,704,120,000	+216,620,000	+224,120,000
SPECIAL PROGRAMS					
Improving School Programs (Chapter 2):					
State block grants	450,655,000	685,655,000	500,000,000	+49,345,000	-185,655,000

Secretary's discretionary fund:					
Inexpensive book distribution (including RIF)	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,825,000	+325,000	+325,000
Arts in education	2,125,000	2,125,000	2,814,000	+689,000	+689,000
Alcohol and drug abuse education	2,850,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+150,000	---
Law related education	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	+1,000,000
Discretionary projects	16,290,000	31,599,000	18,270,000	+1,980,000	-13,329,000
Subtotal, Secretary's discretionary fund	28,765,000	43,224,000	31,909,000	+3,144,000	-11,315,000
Total, Chapter 2	479,420,000	728,879,000	531,909,000	+52,489,000	-196,970,000
Other Special Programs:					
Training and advisory services (Civil Rights IVA)	24,000,000	---	25,200,000	+1,200,000	+25,200,000
Follow through	14,767,000	---	---	-14,767,000	---
Territorial teacher training assistance	1,000,000	---	2,000,000	+1,000,000	+2,000,000
General assistance for the Virgin Islands	1,920,000	---	2,700,000	+780,000	+2,700,000
Ellender fellowships	1,000,000	---	1,500,000	+500,000	+1,500,000
Women's educational equity	5,760,000	---	6,000,000	+240,000	+6,000,000
Science and mathematics education (proposed legislation) (non-add)	---	(50,000,000)	---	---	(-50,000,000)
Subtotal, Other special programs	48,447,000	---	37,400,000	-11,047,000	+37,400,000
Total, Special programs	527,867,000	728,879,000	569,309,000	+41,442,000	-159,570,000
BILINGUAL EDUCATION					
Grants to school districts	89,567,000	100,459,000	100,459,000	+10,892,000	---
Training grants	32,610,000	25,000,000	28,000,000	-4,610,000	+3,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Support services	13,320,000	10,100,000	10,100,000	-3,220,000	---
Vocational training	3,686,000	3,686,000	3,686,000	---	---
Emergency immigrant education	30,000,000	---	---	-30,000,000	---
Total	169,183,000	139,245,000	142,245,000	-26,938,000	+3,000,000
IMPACT AID (Unauthorized)					
Maintenance and operations:					
Payments for "a" children	(457,500,000)	(476,630,000)	(477,000,000)	(+19,500,000)	(+370,000)
Payments for "b" children	(77,500,000)	---	(58,000,000)	(-19,500,000)	(+58,000,000)
Special provisions (Section 2)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	---	---
Subtotal	(555,000,000)	(496,630,000)	(555,000,000)	---	(+58,370,000)
Disaster assistance	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	---	---
Construction	(20,000,000)	---	(20,000,000)	---	(+20,000,000)
Total	(585,000,000)	(506,630,000)	(585,000,000)	---	(+78,370,000)

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Education for the handicapped:					
Deaf-blind centers	15,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	---	+3,000,000
State assistance:					
State grant program	1,068,875,000	1,068,875,000	1,135,145,000	+66,270,000	+66,270,000
Preschool incentive grants	26,330,000	26,330,000	28,000,000	+1,670,000	+1,670,000
Special purpose funds:					
Severely handicapped projects	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,300,000	+300,000	+300,000
Early childhood education	21,100,000	21,100,000	22,500,000	+1,400,000	+1,400,000
Secondary and transitional services	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,330,000	+330,000	+330,000
Postsecondary programs	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,300,000	+300,000	+300,000
Innovation and development	15,000,000	12,000,000	16,000,000	+1,000,000	+4,000,000
Media services and captioned films	14,000,000	14,000,000	16,500,000	+2,500,000	+2,500,000
Regional resource centers	4,500,000	4,500,000	6,000,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Recruitment and information	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	+50,000	+50,000
Special education personnel development	55,540,000	37,640,000	61,000,000	+5,460,000	+23,360,000
Special studies	3,070,000	2,000,000	3,270,000	+200,000	+1,270,000
Total, Education for the handicapped	1,239,415,000	1,214,445,000	1,320,395,000	+80,980,000	+105,950,000

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

Rehabilitation services:					
Basic State grants	1,003,900,000	1,003,900,000	1,117,500,000	+113,600,000	+113,600,000
Service projects:					
Projects with industry	13,000,000	11,200,000	14,400,000	+1,400,000	+3,200,000
Severely disabled	12,135,000	14,635,000	13,600,000	+1,465,000	-1,035,000
Migrants/Indians	1,665,000	1,665,000	1,665,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Helen Keller Center	3,700,000	3,700,000	4,200,000	+500,000	+500,000
Client assistance	5,100,000	---	6,300,000	+1,200,000	+6,300,000
Recreation	2,000,000	---	2,100,000	+100,000	+2,100,000
Independent living	19,400,000	21,000,000	27,000,000	+7,600,000	+6,000,000
Training	22,000,000	5,000,000	24,000,000	+2,000,000	+19,000,000
Subtotal	1,082,900,000	1,061,100,000	1,210,765,000	+127,865,000	+149,665,000
National Institute for Handicapped Research	36,000,000	30,060,000	40,000,000	+4,000,000	+9,940,000
Evaluations and studies	2,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	---	+1,500,000
Total, Rehabilitation Services and Handicapped Research	1,120,900,000	1,091,660,000	1,252,765,000	+131,865,000	+161,105,000
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION					
Consolidated Grant	---	731,314,000	---	---	-731,314,000
Vocational education:					
Basic grants	566,969,000	---	566,969,000	---	+566,969,000
Program improvement and supportive services	99,590,000	---	99,590,000	---	+99,590,000

Programs of national significance	8,178,000	---	8,178,000	---	+8,178,000
Special programs for the disadvantaged	14,356,000	---	14,356,000	---	+14,356,000
Consumer and homemaking education	31,633,000	---	31,633,000	---	+31,633,000
State advisory councils	7,000,000	---	7,000,000	---	+7,000,000
State planning	3,588,000	---	3,588,000	---	+3,588,000
Subtotal, Vocational education	731,314,000	731,314,000	731,314,000	---	---
Adult education	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	---	---
Total, Vocational and Adult Education	831,314,000	831,314,000	831,314,000	---	---
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE					
Pell grants / Self-help grants	2,800,000,000	2,800,000,000	3,225,000,000	+425,000,000	+425,000,000
Supplemental grants	375,000,000	---	400,000,000	+25,000,000	+400,000,000
Work study	555,000,000	850,000,000	585,000,000	+30,000,000	-265,000,000
Direct loans:					
Capital	161,060,000	---	180,000,000	+18,940,000	+180,000,000
Cancellations	19,800,000	4,000,000	25,000,000	+5,200,000	+21,000,000
State student incentive grants	76,000,000	---	76,000,000	---	+76,000,000
Total, Student Financial Assistance	3,986,860,000	3,654,000,000	4,491,000,000	+504,140,000	+837,000,000
GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS					
Guaranteed student loan program	2,255,240,000	2,840,677,000	3,079,477,000	+824,237,000	+238,800,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
HIGHER EDUCATION					
Assistance for disadvantaged:					
Strengthening developing institutions	134,416,000	134,416,000	148,000,000	+13,584,000	+13,584,000
Special programs for the disadvantaged	164,740,000	82,370,000	174,940,000	+10,200,000	+92,570,000
Program development:					
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Education	11,710,000	11,710,000	12,300,000	+590,000	+590,000
Minority institutions science improvement	4,800,000	4,800,000	5,000,000	+200,000	+200,000
Cooperative education	14,400,000	---	14,400,000	---	+14,400,000
International education and foreign language studies:					
Domestic programs	25,800,000	---	27,300,000	+1,500,000	+27,300,000
Overseas programs	5,000,000	---	5,500,000	+500,000	+5,500,000
Veterans cost of instruction	3,000,000	---	3,000,000	---	+3,000,000
Graduate support:					
Graduate/professional opportunity program	11,000,000	---	11,500,000	+500,000	+11,500,000
Public service fellowships	2,500,000	---	2,500,000	---	+2,500,000
Javits Fellowships	---	---	3,000,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
Construction:					
Interest subsidy grants	24,500,000	18,775,000	18,775,000	-5,725,000	---
Academic facilities	---	---	19,000,000	+19,000,000	+19,000,000

Special endowments:					
Mansfield Foundation	5,000,000	---	---	-5,000,000	---
Law related education:					
Legal training for disadvantased	1,000,000	---	2,000,000	+1,000,000	+2,000,000
Law school clinical experience	1,000,000	---	1,500,000	+500,000	+1,500,000
Assistance to Guam	---	---	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Total, Higher Education	408,866,000	252,071,000	449,215,000	+40,349,000	+197,144,000
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES LOANS AND INSURANCE	19,846,000	14,194,000	14,194,000	-5,652,000	---
COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS, LOAN LIMITATION	(40,000,000)	---	(40,000,000)	---	(+40,000,000)
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND STATISTICS					
National Institute of Education	48,231,000	54,231,000	48,231,000	---	-6,000,000
National Center for Education Statistics	8,747,000	8,747,000	8,747,000	---	---
Total, Educational Research and Statistics	56,978,000	62,978,000	56,978,000	---	-6,000,000
LIBRARIES					
Public libraries:					
Services	65,000,000	---	75,000,000	+10,000,000	+75,000,000
Interlibrary cooperation	15,000,000	---	18,000,000	+3,000,000	+18,000,000
College library resources	---	---	---	---	---
Training and demonstrations	880,000	---	1,000,000	+120,000	+1,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Research libraries	6,000,000	---	6,000,000	---	+6,000,000
Construction	---	---	50,000,000	+50,000,000	+50,000,000
Total	86,880,000	---	150,000,000	+63,120,000	+150,000,000
PAYMENTS TO SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS					
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	+500,000	+500,000
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF	28,000,000	31,400,000	31,400,000	+3,400,000	---
GALLAUDET COLLEGE	54,000,000	46,835,000	56,700,000	+2,700,000	+9,865,000
HOWARD UNIVERSITY	145,200,000	158,230,000	158,230,000	+13,030,000	---
Total, Payments to Special Institutions	232,200,000	241,465,000	251,830,000	+19,630,000	+10,365,000

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT					
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES	12,989,000	15,312,000	15,312,000	+2,323,000	---
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	49,396,000	42,633,000	45,000,000	-4,396,000	+2,367,000
SALARIES AND EXPENSES.....	231,472,000	243,005,000	241,500,000	+10,028,000	-1,505,000
Total, Departmental management.....	293,857,000	300,950,000	301,812,000	+7,955,000	+862,000
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH OVERSEAS.....	1,133,000	---	---	-1,133,000	---
TOTAL, Department of Education.....	14,718,039,000	14,851,878,000	16,614,654,000	+1,896,615,000	+1,762,776,000
Unauthorized.....	(585,000,000)	(506,630,000)	(585,000,000)	---	(+78,370,000)
Total, Authorized and Unauthorized.....	(15,303,039,000)	(15,358,508,000)	(17,199,654,000)	(+1,896,615,000)	(+1,841,146,000)
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES					
Action (Domestic Programs): 1/					
Volunteers in Service to America:					
VISTA operations.....	11,831,000	5,800,000	17,000,000	+5,169,000	+11,200,000
Service learning.....	1,830,000	1,757,000	1,830,000	---	+73,000
Subtotal.....	13,661,000	7,557,000	18,830,000	+5,169,000	+11,273,000

1/ "Current rate" for FY84 in Con Res (PL 98-151).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Older Americans Volunteer Programs:					
Foster Grandparents Program	48,400,000	48,400,000	52,300,000	+3,900,000	+3,900,000
Senior Companion Program	12,016,000	12,016,000	21,000,000	+8,984,000	+8,984,000
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	27,445,000	27,445,000	30,400,000	+2,955,000	+2,955,000
Subtotal, Older Volunteers	87,861,000	87,861,000	103,700,000	+15,839,000	+15,839,000
Citizen Participation and Volunteer Demonstration Program	1,984,000	1,801,000	1,984,000	---	+183,000
Program Support	25,815,000	22,998,000	25,800,000	-15,000	+2,802,000
Total, Action 1/	129,321,000	120,217,000	150,314,000	+20,993,000	+30,097,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting (unauthorized):					
FY 1987 advance (current request) 2/	(130,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+138,000,000)
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	23,161,000	22,451,000	23,651,000	+490,000	+1,200,000
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	3,858,000	3,837,000	3,837,000	-21,000	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	674,000	690,000	720,000	+46,000	+30,000
National Council on the Handicapped	500,000	500,000	750,000	+250,000	+250,000

National Labor Relations Board.....	133,594,000	137,964,000	137,964,000	+4,370,000	---
National Mediation Board.....	6,238,000	6,358,000	6,358,000	+120,000	---
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.....	5,982,000	6,143,000	6,143,000	+161,000	---
Prospective Payment Assessment Commission(trust funds)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(2,410,000)	(+910,000)	(+910,000)
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Dual benefits payments account.....	420,000,000	405,000,000	405,000,000	-15,000,000	---
Federal payment to the Railroad Retirement Account	---	15,000,000	15,000,000	+15,000,000	---
(Limitation on administration).....	(56,046,000)	(55,422,000)	(55,962,000)	(-84,000)	(+540,000)
Soldiers' and Airmen's Home (trust fund limitation):					
Operation and maintenance.....	30,924,000	32,352,000	33,552,000	+2,628,000	+1,200,000
Capital outlay.....	4,550,000	5,000,000	9,400,000	+4,850,000	+4,400,000
Total, Related Agencies:					
Federal funds.....	758,802,000	755,512,000	792,689,000	+33,887,000	+37,177,000
Trust funds.....	(57,546,000)	(56,922,000)	(58,372,000)	(+826,000)	(+1,450,000)
Unauthorized.....	(130,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+138,000,000)

SUMMARY

Title I - Department of Labor:					
Federal Funds.....	15,755,848,000	5,825,171,000	6,016,379,000	-9,739,469,000	+191,208,000
Trust Funds.....	(3,319,550,000)	(2,615,327,000)	(2,615,327,000)	(-704,223,000)	---
Unauthorized.....	(317,300,000)	(317,300,000)	(335,000,000)	(+17,700,000)	(+17,700,000)
Subtotal, Federal Funds current year considered.	16,073,148,000	6,142,471,000	6,351,379,000	-9,721,769,000	+208,908,000

2/ FY 1984 appropriation adv. in FY82 is $130 million.
FY 1985 appropriation adv. in FY83 is $130 million.
FY 1986 appropriation adv. in FY84 is $130 million.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				1984 Appropriation	Budget estimate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:					
Federal Funds (all years)	66,729,586,000	71,072,357,000	74,246,663,000	+7,517,077,000	+3,174,306,000
Trust Funds	(4,759,940,000)	(4,840,403,000)	(4,906,694,000)	(+146,754,000)	(+66,291,000)
Unauthorized, considered	(6,132,958,000)	(5,769,231,000)	(6,581,810,000)	(+448,852,000)	(+812,559,000)
Unauthorized, not considered	(654,894,000)	(437,247,000)	---	(-654,894,000)	(-437,247,000)
Subtotal, Federal Funds current year considered	65,090,544,000	66,272,999,000	69,977,704,000	+4,887,160,000	+3,704,705,000
Title III - Department of Education	14,718,039,000	14,851,878,000	16,614,654,000	+1,896,615,000	+1,762,776,000
Unauthorized	(585,000,000)	(506,630,000)	(585,000,000)	---	(+78,370,000)
Subtotal, Federal Funds current year considered	15,303,039,000	15,358,508,000	17,199,654,000	+1,896,615,000	+1,841,146,000
Title IV - Related Agencies:					
Federal Funds	758,802,000	755,512,000	792,689,000	+33,887,000	+37,177,000
Trust Funds	(57,546,000)	(56,922,000)	(58,372,000)	(+826,000)	(+1,450,000)
Unauthorized (1987 advance)	(130,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+138,000,000)
Total, all titles:					
Federal Funds	97,962,275,000	92,504,918,000	97,670,385,000	-291,890,000	+5,165,467,000
Current year 1/	(90,190,275,000)	(81,936,309,000)	(86,819,616,000)	(-3,370,659,000)	(+4,883,307,000)
1986 advance 2/	(7,772,000,000)	(10,568,609,000)	(10,850,769,000)	(+3,078,769,000)	(+282,160,000)
1987 advance	(130,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(238,000,000)	(+108,000,000)	(+138,000,000)
Prior year advances	(7,081,600,000)	(7,902,000,000)	(7,902,000,000)	(+820,400,000)	---

Trust Funds	(8,137,036,000)	(7,512,652,000)	(7,580,393,000)	(-556,643,000)	(+67,741,000)
Unauthorized:					
Considered	(7,035,258,000)	(6,593,181,000)	(7,501,810,000)	(+466,552,000)	(+908,629,000)
Not considered	(654,894,000)	(437,247,000)	---	(-654,894,000)	(-437,247,000)
Current year considered	97,225,533,000	88,529,490,000	94,321,426,000	-2,904,107,000	+5,791,936,000

1/ FY84 includes $2.8 billion of one-time forward funding for Job training activities.
2/ Prior year amount does not include $130 million in FY84 funding for CPB provided in FY82.